

Philippine Institute for Development Studies
Working Paper 83-01

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Gloria M. Arroyo and
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INTRODUCTION

This study attempts to analyze the economic and social impact of tourism on a community in which a tourism development project is located. Tourism is an industry that revolves around the care and accommodation of tourists. Tourists are defined by the World Tourism Organization as temporary visitors staying at least twenty-four hours in a country visited, for the purpose of either leisure or business, as long as the activity is not remunerated from within. This definition focuses on international tourism, yet the domestic tourism is also a goal of the Philippine government. The definition should be expanded to include this. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) therefore defines tourists as temporary visitors travelling outside their usual place of residence to engage in activity not remunerated from within.

The Project

In this study, the project whose impact we are attempting to assess may be termed the Pagsanjan Tourism Development Project, a

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package of inputs whose components are the Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel (PRH), the improvement of the road network leading from Manila to Pagsanjan, and the regulation of all activities and facilities within the Pagsanjan tourist zone under Proclamation No. 1551. The output is the development of the Pagsanjan tourism industry.

The development of Pagsanjan tourism is part of an overall Philippine tourism program which seeks to intensify tourism promotion and development "to maximize the generation of foreign exchange from tourism and the spreading of its benefits to the different regions in the country."¹ The benefits referred to may be interpreted as the development concerns that the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) wishes all development projects to influence: income growth, income distribution, production and productivity, employment, population and fertility, improve environment, efficient energy use, participation, health and nutrition, and education and literacy.

The beginning of the present tourism program may be traced to May 11, 1973, when the MOT (then a Department) and the Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA) were established. The MOT is the policy planning, programming, coordinating, and administrative entity of the government in the development of the tourism industry. The PTA is a corporate body attached to the MOT as its implementing arm. The

¹

R.P. National Economic and Development Authority, Five-Year Development Plan, 1978-1982.

functions of the PTA were defined in Presidential Decree (P.D.) No. 564, which also declared the state policy to promote, encourage, and develop Philippine tourism.

Among the functions of the PTA is the development of tourist zones. One of the priority areas for tourism development under the Philippine tourism program is the southern Tagalog region, whose most popular tourist spots are Tagaytay and Pagsanjan.

Pagsanjan, Laguna is a town located 101 kilometers from Manila. Tourism in Pagsanjan revolves around the Pagsanjan Falls, a natural resource of the town of Cavinti which lies on the southeast border of Pagsanjan. Although the falls are in Cavinti, the resorts from which the boat rides to the falls begin are all in the town of Pagsanjan. Thus, Pagsanjan, and not Cavinti, is the tourist municipality. On the way back from the falls, tourists go through the exciting experience of "shooting the rapids" of the Bombongan River.

The tourist industry of Pagsanjan is dominated by PRH, a restaurant and rest facility with 40 rooms. PRH controls 50 per cent of the gross revenues of the tourism industry of Pagsanjan. Of the 1,128 registered boatmen in Pagsanjan, 402 are attached to PRH. Excluding boatmen, PRH employs 104 persons while the other resorts employ an average of 33.

The owner of PRH is Jose P. Mananzan, Dean of the Asian Institute of Tourism of the University of the Philippines. Married to a native of Pagsanjan, Mananzan had a house in that town where friends of the couple increasingly made it a habit to spend weekends. In 1968, Mananzan turned his bungalow into a commercial lodge.

When in 1969 the Board of Travel and Tourism Industry (BTII) decided to promote a first-class hotel in Pagsanjan, it turned to Mananzan, helping him secure a ₱395,000 loan from the Development Bank of the Philippines. Adding this to an equity investment of ₱400,000, Mananzan and his wife built an eighteen-room resort and got Rogalde Liwag, a cousin of Mrs. Mananzan with extensive hotel management experience, to run it. In 1971, the hotel facilities were expanded with a million-peso long-term loan from the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines. In 1974, another ₱2.5 million-peso expansion took place, financed entirely out of retained earnings. Table 1 summarizes these project costs.

Aside from PRH, which is a four-star hotel, the Pagsanjan tourist industry has four other establishments. The Pagsanjan Falls Lodge, a Class-B resort, is the pioneer, dating as far back as 1927. The Pagsanjan Tropical Hotel, a one-star hotel, is the only resort that is at the entrance of the town instead of on the river bank. The Rio Vista Lodge is the nearest to the falls among the resorts. The Magdapio Lodge, a lodging house, started its operation only in 1980. Only the

TABLE 1
PROJECT COST, PAGSANJAN RAPIDS HOTEL (PRH)

Original loan from DBP, 1969	₱ 395,000
Equity investment, 1969	400,000
1971 expansion (loan from PDCP)	1,000,000
1974 expansion	2,500,000

Source: PRH

PRH is registered for incentives under P.D. 535, known as the Tourism Incentives Act of 1974. The incentives granted under this act are the following:

1. Deduction from income of 50 per cent of foreign exchange earnings for a period of five years from the start of operations;
2. Net operating loss carry-over for the first ten years of operation;
3. Tax credit for taxes withheld on interest payments on foreign loans;
4. Exemption from real estate tax on land improvements and buildings five years from the start of operations;
5. Reduced taxes/duties for machinery, equipment, and spare parts which are imported for seven years from date of registration;

6. Tax credit on domestic capital equipment for seven years from date of registration; and
7. Deductions for expansion reinvestment.

Firms wishing these incentives must register with the PTA under P.D. No. 535 in addition to the compulsory approval of all tourist establishments under P.D. No. 381. Table 2 shows the availment of these incentives by PRH.

The impact area for Pagsanjan tourism is the town of Pagsanjan because tourists part with their money there and tourism employment comes from there. In addition, in some parts of this analysis we have included the two neighboring towns for the purpose of comparing Pagsanjan as a tourist municipality with the other two as non-tourist municipalities. One of these towns is Santa Cruz, whose poblacion is a five-minute tricycle drive from the poblacion of Pagsanjan. Most of the food for the Pagsanjan resorts is purchased from the market and groceries of Santa Cruz. However, Santa Cruz, being the capital of the province and the commercial center for this part of the province, relies on activities other than tourism for its income. The Santa Cruz grocery servicing PRH derives no more than 14 per cent of its business from resorts, and the market vendors from whom PRH purchases relies on PRH for only 5-10 per cent of their sales. The other town is Cavinti which lies on the southeast border of Pagsanjan and where the falls are actually located. But there are not resorts in this town.

TABLE 2

AVAILMENT OF PTA INCENTIVES BY PRH

Reduced Income Tax - under Sec. 8-A of P.D. 535
Actual Taxes waived

<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1975 (May-December)	₱ 22,629.00
1976	28,898.00
1977	32,075.00
1978	203,599.00
1979	196,540.95
1980 (January-April)	45,517.00
TOTAL	<u>₱ 529,258.95</u>

Actual Taxes and Duties waived on Importation -

1976 -- ₱ 13,775.00

Source: Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA).

Peculiarities in the Evaluation of the Project

At the beginning of the economic and social impact analysis project, ESIA/WID management specified that the micro site for the tourism project should come from Luzon but outside Metro Manila. Within these parameters, the process of site selection centered on the search for a typical tourist project. This meant, to begin with, coming up with a definition of a typical tourist project or a typical tourist area.

The reason for coming up with such a definition lies in the objective of the ESIA/WID micro component. The objective of this component is to select development projects for which individual progress and impact measurement and analysis systems will be designed and implemented. These systems will be regarded as prototype models for illustrating the most efficient means of measuring and analyzing project progress and impact.

The objective of this study is not to prove that Pagsanjan is a typical tourist area and that whatever social and economic change is occurring in Pagsanjan will also be found in other so-called tourist areas or projects. Rather, it is to analyze the economic and social impact of tourism in a community in such a way that the methodology developed for the analysis can be applied with a minimum of modifications to other tourist areas or projects. That objective is achieved more securely the more typical the tourism community selected.

However, in discussion with MOT and PTA officials, we were informed that officially there is no typical tourism project. Thus we proceeded to make our own definition. Our first proposal was to define the typical tourist areas in terms of those areas which are typically visited by tourists. But Evelyn Pantig of the PTA proposed that in composing the definition the parameters should include the (1) attractions of the place (2) tourist facilities and (3) accessibility. Following her suggestion, we then defined a typical tourist area as an area (1) which has a natural attraction, (2) which is convenient to reach from Manila, and (3) which has adequately comfortable tourist facilities. The geographical scope of the tourist area is the community where tourists part with their money and whence most of the employment in the tourist facilities is drawn.

Using this definition, we can consider Pagsanjan a typical tourist area. It has a natural attraction, the Pagsanjan rapids leading to the Pagsanjan Falls. It is convenient to reach from Manila because of its proximity and the good roads. It has four hotel-resorts which adequately meet tourist standards.

Not everyone agrees that Pagsanjan is methodologically a typical tourist area. Though it is representative of single-attraction "controlled-flow" types of tourism areas, there are those who point out that it may not represent those tourism areas in which the entire place is the attraction so that tourists are encouraged to roam about

the host community. These areas also may fulfill the requirements of the definition of a typical tourist area, and yet they differ from the first type of tourist area in terms of social and economic impact. In addition to the given parameters, therefore, we might still define a representative tourist area in terms of those areas most typically visited. The area most visited by tourists, of course, is Manila, since all foreign tourist and most local tourists are based in Manila. However, since ESIA/WID management specified that the site for project evaluation should be outside Metro Manila, we have to limit our definition of a representative tourist area to those areas outside Metro Manila which are most typically visited by tourists. Given this more limited definition, Pagsanjan tourism ceases to be as unique as it appears at first glance.

The areas outside Metro Manila most typically visited by tourists are those sufficiently near Manila so that the bulk of tourists visit just for the day and go back to Manila to spend the night. These areas typically receive a large number of package tours rather than individual travelers. Pagsanjan is representative in these two respects. It is visited by a large proportion of tourists who come in a tour package for the day and return to Manila in the afternoon. A very small percentage of tourists go to outlying areas like Bicol, Banaue, and other places where they have to spend the night and have plenty of time to explore the place. Therefore the evaluation of Pagsanjan tourism adequately represents the relationship between

output in a very significant type of tourist development project and the areas of development concern.

However, even though the evaluation of Pagsanjan tourism can be applied methodologically to a similar type of tourist project, there are certain aspects of Pagsanjan tourism that make it peculiar even within this typology. For example, one major objection to using tourism as a strategy for raising foreign exchange is the impact on women. But the PRH, the dominant firm in the Pagsanjan tourism industry, is one project where there will be no mention about the increasing prostitution in the community. Dean Mananzan is a devotee of the Opus Dei, a religious group known for its highly conservative views on morality. He and Mr. Liwag are very strict about not allowing hospitality girls to ply their trade within the hotel premises or package tours to bring hospitality girls with the tour group. In this respect PRH is unique among tourist resorts, and whatever impact on prostitution we find in our analysis is probably less than in other tourist areas. As a matter of fact if we confined the definition of the tourist project to PRH, we would not be able to see any prostitution at all.

But if we study the whole of Pagsanjan and not just PRH, we will be able to see the prostitution problem because there are other hotels and cottages in the place. Even then, the influence in the community of such prominent citizens as Mananzan and Liwag and others who share

their views has lent a very conservative air to Pagsanjan not present in other tourist areas -- at least as far as heterosexual prostitution is concerned.

Another possible peculiarity in the evaluation of Pagsanjan tourism is the proliferation of homosexual prostitution in the area. While tourism literature often discusses the link between tourism development and prostitution, this usually means female prostitution rather than homosexuality. The only theoretical acknowledgment of a possible connection between tourism and homosexuality appears in a sample questionnaire prepared by the International Development Research Center of Canada (IDRC) on residents' perceptions about the impact of tourism on a tourism community. This survey asks residents of their awareness of the following undesirable activities taking place among the tourists visiting the area and of any demonstration effect of these activities on the people in the area: drug addition, alcoholism, prostitution, and homosexualism.

With regard to Pagsanjan, it turns out that Pagsanjan has become somewhat of a haven for homosexual prostitution among Caucasians. One European publication has singled out Pagsanjan resort as a paradise for homosexuals, although some tourism-related homosexuals has also been reported by journalists in Manila and Puerto Galera in Mindoro.

Another peculiarity in the evaluation of the Pagsanjan tourism development project is the role of the boatmen. Pagsanjan is the

only tourist spot in the Philippines with such an important group outside the usual hotel and restaurant employment as the boatmen.

In other tourist areas, the impact of tourism development on employment is adequately represented by employment in the hotel and restaurant industries of the locality. In the case of Pagsanjan, we have to add the impact on the employment of boatmen. The existence of boatmen also provides an opportunity for closer regulation by the government, and opportunity not present to the same extent in other tourism projects.

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Figure 1 represents the skeletal structure of impact relationships for any given project. In the case of Pagsanjan, the inputs are the elements of the Pagsanjan tourism development project, while the outputs are represented by the development of the tourism industry, as indexed by tourist expenditures. This section aims to specify a framework that can be used to estimate the impact of tourism project inputs and outputs on the following areas of development concern most affected by tourism: income, employment, income distribution, participation, environment, and social impacts such as education and culture.

Income

Tourist expenditures have repercursive effects throughout the economy. Direct effects occur in industries where the expenditures

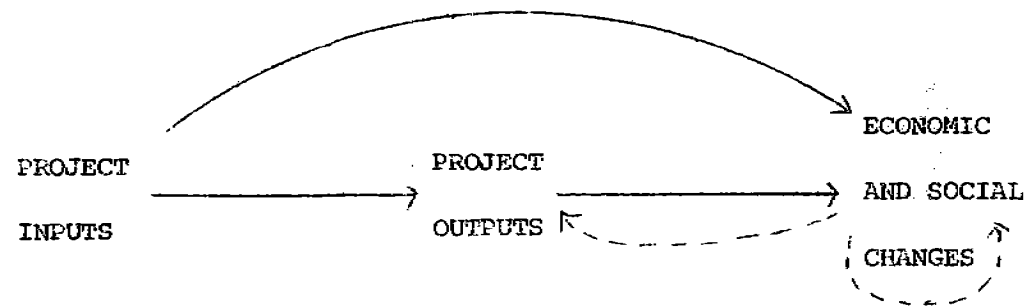


Figure 1. The Skeletal Structure of Impact Relationships

take place, creating income and employment in those industries.

Indirect effects occur in other industries, thus creating income and employment in those industries. As these other industries seek equilibrium adjustments to what appear to be exogenous changes in the demand for the output of the tourism industry, their total group actions change the facts of the tourist industries themselves as well as the other industries to which each reacting industry is linked by input-output (I-O) relations. The sum of the direct and indirect effects provides an estimate of the overall effect. The I-O model is summarized in matrix form as:

$$(1) \quad (I - A) x = d$$

where I = identity matrix

A = matrix of I-O coefficients

x = the total output vector

d = the final demand vector

The over-all effect of the tourist development project on the aggregate local economy translates itself into an increase in average household income.

This study looks into the direct as well as indirect impact of tourism by developing a model of I-O analysis. An I-O table for the impact area is developed with five major economic sectors and with the hotel and restaurant sector as the main focus of study since it has been confirmed through analysis, evaluation, and surveys that more than

80 per cent of the total output of the tourism industry can be attributed to the Hotel and Restaurant sector.

The 1978 Philippine I-O table is modified to approximate the local economy. We assume that for all industries in the impact economy with which exist in Pagsanjan, the I-O coefficients are the same as those for the national economy. This assumption is valid if the level of technology is not appreciably different. For example, for the agricultural sector, we surely can use the national coefficients.

The I-O table for the impact area is constructed as follows:

- a. The total output for the Hotel and Restaurant Industries for the impact area will be estimated.
- b. All the industries in the impact area which exist in Pagsanjan will be identified. All other sectors identified in the national I-O table as having an I-O relationship with the Hotel and Restaurant sector but which do not exist in actuality within the impact area will be considered as part of the "imports" item in the local I-O table. The presence of the "imports" item in the I-O framework follows us to assess impacts outside the Pagsanjan.
- c. The next step is to compute for the inverse of the local I-O table in order to derive the total require-

ments of the hotel and restaurant sector in terms of the output of all the local economic sectors.

The following computational procedure calculates the income multiplier effect of tourism on Pagsanjan:

1. Compute the sectoral output requirements given the vector of final tourist expenditures and the matrix of inverse coefficients. In matrix form,

$$(2) \quad X_t = (I - A)^{-1} Y_t$$

where X_t = vector of sectoral total output requirements due to tourism

$(I-A)^{-1}$ = matrix of inverse coefficients

Y_t = vector of tourist expenditures

2. Compute value added or gross domestic product (GDP) generated due to tourist demand. GDP at factor cost is calculated using equation

$$(3) \quad V_t = B X_t$$

where V_t = vector of GDP at factor cost due to tourism

B = diagonal matrix of GDP coefficients

3. Compute the GDP or income multiplier V_m as the ratio of the sum of the sector GDP to total tourist expenditures:

$$(4) \quad V_m = \Sigma V_t / \Sigma Y_t$$

To look at impacts on income at the household level, we compare the median household income today with the same measure ten years ago for the entire impact area. We also compare the median household income in each of the municipalities that constitute the impact area.

Employment

One of the major direct effects that the tourism industry could have relates to its employment of the community's resources of labor. Being a labor-intensive industry it not only employs what could be otherwise unemployed labor, but also projects labor demand further into the economy as it effects demand for goods and services it needs to cater to the business or personal requirements of visitors or tourists. The impact on employment leads to changes in income distribution, women's participation, and population. The latter change occurs through the migration of tourism workers, which is however probably limited because of the local-origin hiring policy of tourist establishments. On the other hand, there may be some amount of rural-to-urban redistribution of labor within the tourism impact area because of the tourist resorts.

To look at the direct impact of tourism, we calculate the percentage of the work force in the impact area employed in tourist establishments. To gain insights on the impact of tourism on migration through its employment effect, we do subsample analysis to compare the migration behavior of tourism workers with that of the community in general.

The total direct and indirect employment requirements due to tourism are calculated using the following equation:

$$(5) \quad L_t = \hat{L} (I - A)^{-1} y_t$$

where L_t = vector of the number of employees required
to sustain the demand for tourism services

\hat{L} = diagonal matrix of employment coefficients, l_j

where $l_j = \frac{\text{number of employees in sector } j}{\text{output in sector } j}$

Income Distribution

The impact of tourism development on income distribution can be analyzed in several ways. It can be analyzed in terms of both size and functional distribution of income. It can be analyzed in terms of household and geographical distribution of income. It can be analyzed in terms of direct impact and indirect impact through linkage effects.

Size distribution of income refers to the distribution of social classes with income brackets as basis. Geographical distribution of income refers to the distribution of income among the geographical areas of the impact area as well as between the impact area and other areas. Functional distribution of income refers to the income paid to factors of production.

The direct impact of tourism on the size distribution of income is expected to occur through the channel of employment. Many families seem to have steady incomes due to tourism employment. If these families were near the bottom of the pre-project income distribution, then we can say that tourism employment improves the size distribution of income directly within those areas providing most labor.

The indirect impact of tourism on the size distribution of income is expected to occur through the linkages of the tourism industry. By creating indirect employment, tourism can pull up the income levels of many households who were in the lower income brackets. If this happens, then overall size distribution of income in the municipality should improve compared to other non-tourist municipalities. Through its linkages, tourism can also improve geographical distribution of income among municipalities by bringing the median income of the tourist municipality closer to those with previously higher incomes.

On the other hand, tourism employment can worsen income distribution geographically in terms of urban versus rural barangays if the

tourists establishments draw most of the labor force in the area immediately surrounding the tourist facilities.

The I-O framework can be used to analyze the functional distribution of income. The cost of producing the output of the tourism industry represents the whole range of inputs in the form of wages, imports, taxes, other value added, and other industrial inputs. The share of various sectors in the income generated by tourism can be measured: the share of labor by the ratio of wages to output, the share of property by the ratio of other value added to output, the share of foreigners by the ratio of foreign imports to output. These ratio analyses can be supplemented by the analysis of the ownership of tourist facilities and the income of the local government from tourism. The latter may benefit income distribution if it is used for purposes like development projects, social services, etc.

Participation

Women's Participation. Tourism brings about increased opportunities for female employment and entrepreneurship. However, men's and women's jobs and business in tourism seem to be structured in highly traditional forms. The men do the heavy work and run the major tourist establishments. If the women are not vendors or backyard businesswomen, they are employed in the kitchen or placed in public view. Moreover, there is a link between tourism and prostitu-

tion, because there are aspects inherent in tourism that provide a climate for the growth of prostitution.

The jobs provided by tourism for women may have liberating effects. The new earning opportunities may change the share of the women in the household income and consequently in household decision-making. This may lead to changes in the pattern of consumption of the household, as well as changes in marriage, family planning, and fertility practices.

We analyze women's participation in tourism employment and entrepreneurship by describing how tourism promotes women's businesses in Pagsanjan and measuring the proportion of women among tourism workers and entrepreneurs, both for tourism as a whole and for various categories. We do subsample analysis to compare women in tourism with other women in terms of perceived alternate employment, pattern of expenditures, share in household income, share in household decision-making, cumulative fertility, family planning practice, age at marriage, and attitudes towards population behavior.

To capture the impact on prostitution, we shall compare the number of hospitality establishments and hospitality girls in Pagsanjan with those of other towns in Laguna and analyze the common perceptions of the households in the area regarding the incidence of tourists bringing hired female companions or patronizing prostitution in the area

Political Participation. Political scientists define political participation as involvement of the community in the political system. Applied to tourism, this may refer to the participation of the local government and citizens in tourism development and regulation as well as to the efforts of the citizens to defend themselves from what they may perceive as encroachment on their rights due to tourism development.

To analyze political participation, the best method seems to be the case study. We shall describe the role of the local government in planning and regulating tourism activities, people's participation in the cleanliness and beautification drive of the government, and the different potential sources of political dissent: the boatmen, the households whose homes were displaced to make way for tourist facilities, and the general electorate.

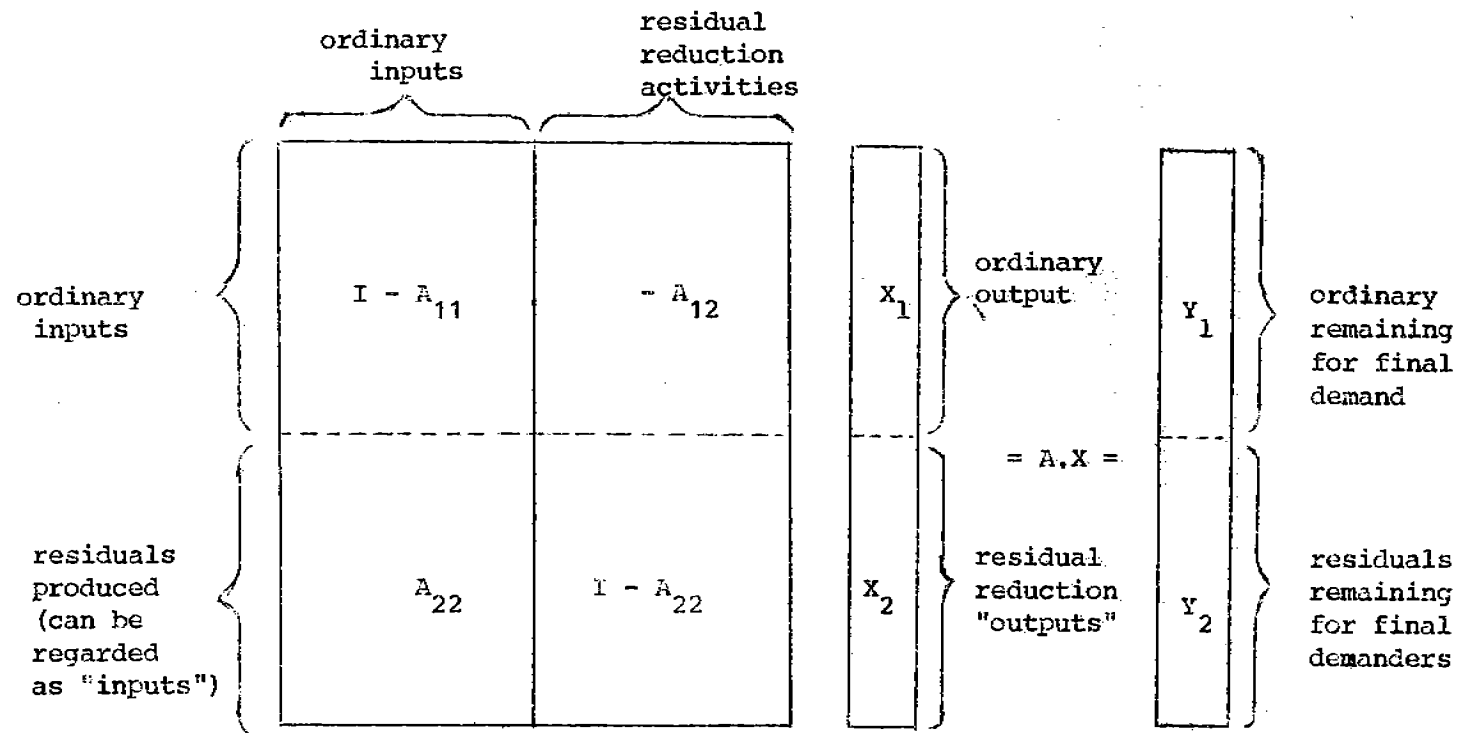
Environment

Leontief has proposed an extension of the basic I-O analysis which permits an estimation of environmental pollution and the effects of tourism development with respect to it.¹ The I-O balance with pollutants included in the system is shown by the matrix equation in Figure 2. Each of the A matrices is a matrix of I-O coefficients. For example, in submatrix A_{11} , a_{ij} is the amount of the i th commodity

¹ Discussed in Allen V. Kneese, Economics and the Environment (Middlesex: Penguin, 1977).

FIGURE 2

INPUT-OUTPUT BALANCE



Commodities or industries, are index as follows

$1, 2, \dots i, \dots j, \dots m$

$(m+1), \dots k, \dots l, \dots n$

ordinary

residuals

needed to produce a unit of the j th output. In submatrix A_{21} a_{kj} is the amount of the k th residual or pollutant resulting from producing a unit of the j th ordinary output (such as tourism).

The environmental impact of tourism may be interpreted as appearing in both the A_{11} and the A_{21} matrices. A_{11} indicates that environment is an important input into tourism and therefore the maintenance of a "good" environment is essential to tourism development. Conversely, A_{21} indicates that a degradation of the environment could result from tourism development.²

Among the environmental inputs to tourism development are the following: (1) the conservation of the natural, man-made, or cultural resource which constitutes the main attraction of the tourism area; (2) the provision of tourist facilities to cover the needs of tourists for sleeping accommodation, for eating, resting, travel, for play, for health and hygiene, for safety, convenience, and comfort. These needs are met through the management and maintenance of tourism infrastructure (roads, peace and order, etc.) and superstructure (the buildings, sites, and plants for services). These generally improve the environment.

² Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, The Impact of Tourism on the Environment (Paris, 1980).

Some of the residuals of tourism are the following: (1) pollution, sometimes due to the improper discharge of waste; (2) loss of natural landscape in order to provide for housing facilities, and infrastructure for tourists; (3) destruction of flora and fauna because of pollution, loss of natural landscape, and excessive access to natural sites; (4) degradation of landscape and of historic sites and monuments, sometimes due to the installation of modern tourist-related facilities and infrastructure not in harmony with traditional buildings; (5) congestion of resorts due to the concentration in time and space of tourists; (6) conflict in the ways of life of the tourists and the local population; and (7) competition with traditional activities.

We shall analyze the positive impact of tourism on the environment by describing the inputs of Pagsanjan tourism development in terms of tourism infrastructure and superstructure, cleanliness and beautification, and peace and order. We can do this by considering government expenditures on beautification and cleanliness and peace and order, and also by a qualitative description of the cleanliness, and beautification drive of the community. To analyze the negative impact of tourism on the environment, we describe the pollution resulting from backyard poultry raisers who sell their products to hotels and restaurants and the river pollution resulting from the discharge of waste from the resorts.

Education, Culture, and other Social Impacts

Another conceivable impact of tourism through its income effect is on education. And aside from this indirect effect, a tourism project may have a direct impact on education and the cultural life of the people. Tourism employment may require a certain level of education because tourism employees should speak English and exhibit certain social graces in dealing with tourists. Youth are hired by tourism enterprises as novice workers. Since they are introduced by the tourism enterprise to wage employment in fairly formal setting, does it motivate a desire for education? Or does tourism induce the youth to absent themselves from classes in order to cater to tourists for economic or other gains? These are questions that must be addressed in analyzing the impact of tourism on education. Finally, there is the probable negative impact on the cultural life of the people when tourism brings in practices such as prostitution and homosexuality to an extent that is not part of their usual way of life.

The indirect impact of a tourism project on education through income growth thus includes changes in the educational level of the community as well as differences in the educational level of tourism and non-tourism families. The analysis of its direct impact requires comparing the educational level of tourism workers with that of the rest of the community, and discussing the conventional and homosexual prostitution in the area as perceived by residents in the locality.

Aside from education and culture, there are many other social impacts that can be expected when tourism becomes a dominant presence in the community. The residents themselves become exposed to the amenities offered by the tourist facilities and the pleasures made possible by the natural tourist attraction. Tourism development improves the environmental facilities of the community, and this benefit spills over the local residents. Tourism development may bring about an increase in business activities so that a significant portion of the population starts to have business dealings with the tourists, although it may also bring about an increase in prices which adversely affects the way of life of the people. Through all of these changes, tourism development can be expected to have a significant impact on the social and economic living standards of the people in the local community.

This study looks into the various social impacts of tourism by discussing whether the residents of the town indeed have gone to the tourist resorts and the tourist attraction, whether they have been exposed to tourists and have done business with tourists, whether they have observed improvement in community facilities because of tourism development, whether they have observed an increase in business activities because of tourism, etc.

DATA USED

Measures for analyzing the impact of tourism use data elements that can be classified into the following categories:³ data from secondary sources that are directly usable, data from secondary sources that require extensive transformation, and data from primary sources. This section lists data elements of the three types used for assessing the impact of tourism. The discussion describes the nature and limitations of the data.

Directly Usable Secondary Data

Impact on income may be defined in terms of the income of the tourism industry, the aggregate income of the influence area and average household income in the influence area (See Table 3). To estimate a tourist project's contribution to the income of the tourism industry, we need a measure of the gross revenues of the tourism project. The PTA information system gathers quarterly reports from PTA-registered firms which can be the source of data for this measure. It is also useful to have a measure of the income of the entire tourism industry in the influence area. The MOT collects data on the gross revenues of major tourism establishments.

³Based on the formal comment of Dr. Alejandro N. Herrin.

TABLE 3
INDICATORS AND DATA ELEMENTS DIRECTLY USABLE FROM
SECONDARY DATA

AREA OF CONCERN	INDICATOR	DATA ELEMENTS
Income	Gross income of the PTA-registered firm	Gross income of registered firm
	Gross income of the tourism industry	Gross income of the major tourist firms in the impact area
Employment	Direct Employment	Employment in the registered firm
		Employment in the major tourist in the impact area
Distribution	Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees in the registered firm
	Foreigner's share in tourism output	Foreign exchange outflow of the registered firm
	Community's share in tourism output	Local government income from PTA, lease of government property to tourist firms and boatmen, local government expenditures by item
	Capitalists' share in tourism output	Net income, average stockholder's equity, financial charges, rate of return, extent of public ownership for registered firm
Women's participation	Number of hospitality girls in the impact area in comparison to all towns in the province	Distribution of hospitality girls among municipalities
	Number of hospitality establishments the impact area compared to other towns in the province	Distribution of hospitality establishments among municipalities
Political participation	Participation of the local government in regulating tourism activities	Distribution between the national and local governments of the power to regulate tourism activities
	Participation of the local citizenry in tourism promotion	Cleanliness and beautification drive of the local community
Environment	Superstructure	PTA classification of the registered firm
	Peace and order situation	Amount spent on peace and order
Education and culture	Education of tourism employees	Educational level of employees of the registered firm

The PTA monitoring system⁴ is mainly geared toward the generation of data on foreign exchange receipts and disbursements and the employment effects of the enterprises registered under P.D. 535, as well as their direct contribution to income growth. These data are found in the quarterly and annual performance reports which the registered enterprises have to submit to the PTA. The export performance reports of hotels contain the following data:

1. Revenues
 - a. Direct dollar receipts
 - b. Peso receipts from foreign tourists
 - (1) cash sales
 - (2) credit cards
 - (3) local tour operator
2. Guest mix (monthly)
Foreign vs. local
3. Occupancy rate
4. Employment data
 - a. Foreign vs. local
 - b. Managerial/skilled/semi-skilled/unskilled
 - c. Number per category
 - d. Salaries per category

⁴ Most of the materials for this discussion was provided by Donald Dumuk, Research Coordinator.

5. Operating expenses

- a. Directly imported vs. locally purchased
- b. Breakdown into
 - (1) Materials/supplies
 - (2) Direct labor
 - (3) Overhead

6. Foreign exchange outflow

- a. Importation of equipment and machinery
- b. Importation of food items, beverage, and other operating supplies
- c. Payment of expatriates
- d. Management fee
- e. Amortization of foreign loan

The main limitation of the PTA monitoring system is that it covers only establishments registered with the PTA under P.D. No. 535. Thus although we are interested in the impact of tourism on the whole community of Pagsanjan, in the case of many indicators we can only infer community impact from measures related to PRH, the only firm in Pagsanjan registered with the PTA.

The indicators for employment include direct employment, indirect employment, and the impact of tourism employment on migration. Direct employment refers to employment in tourism firms. Again, the PTA monitoring system gathers data on employment for firms registered

under P.D. No. 535 but not for other firms. For other major tourist establishments in the impact area, we can get data from the MOT. Table 4 shows some of the data collected by MOT.

The indicators for income distribution include the size distribution of income, the position of tourism households in the pre-project distribution of income, geographical distribution of income, and functional distribution of income. In terms of the functional distribution of income, we need data on the compensation of employees, government income from tourist establishments and how it is spent, and property income from tourism. Compensation data are readily available for firms registered with the PTA. For other tourist establishments, permission is necessary before compensation data are released from the Census of Establishments of the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO).

The main limitation of the data for income distribution among households is that they are not available from secondary data at the municipal level except for the year 1975, which is insufficient for purposes of analysis. This means that from secondary data alone it is not possible to get indicators such as the size distribution of income, the position of tourism households in the pre-project distribution of income, and geographical distribution of income.

To specify the local government's share in tourism income we use data on government income from tourist establishments which are

TABLE 4

STUDY ON TOURISM FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN THE
PHILIPPINE PLANNING SERVICE, MOT,
1980

Data:

- 1) Regional Distribution and % Distribution of Rooms Reported in Accommodation Establishments by Room Classification
- 2) Regional and % Distribution of Manpower in Reporting Establishments by Position Classification, % Distribution
- 3) Regional and % Distribution of Manpower in Reporting Establishments, by Sex
- 4) Regional and % Distribution of Manpower in Reporting Establishments, by Skills Level
- 5) Regional and % Distribution of Manpower in Reporting Establishments by Employment Status
- 6) Regional and % Distribution of Manpower in Reporting Establishments by Position Classification and Sex
- 7) Regional and % Distribution of Manpower in Reporting Establishments by Position Classification and Skills Level
- 8) Regional and % Distribution of Manpower in Reporting Establishments by Position Classification and Employment Status

Source: MOT

available from the municipal government along with data on the composition of local government expenditures. The share of property ownership in tourism income is estimated for registered firms from the PTA monitoring system which gathers and analyzes data on net income, average stockholders' equity, financial charges, and rate of return. Data can be gotten on the extent of public participation in the ownership of firms registered with the PTA from the PTA monitoring system also. The direct share of foreigners in the income of firms registered with the PTA is indicated by the foreign exchange outflow item in the quarterly report submitted by the firm to the PTA.

The indicators for women's participation include breakdown by sex in tourism employment and entrepreneurship, personal and family effects on women participating in tourism, number of hospitality girls and hospitality establishment in the impact area compared to other towns in the same province, the prevalence of tourists with hired female companions, cumulative fertility, age at marriage, family planning, and effects of participation in tourism on attitudes. Rather than estimating expenditures of tourists on prostitutes, we resort to more feasible measures of the impact of tourism on prostitution. The number of hospitality girls is taken from the Social Hygiene Clinic of the province. The number of hospitality establishments is likewise taken from municipal and provincial records.

The indicators for political participation include participation of the local government in the regulation of tourism activities, participation of the local citizenry in tourism promotion, and freedom of political dissent. Participation of the local government and citizenry measures the actual involvement of the local community in planning, regulating, and implementing the tourism drive.

Data for political participation were gathered from election data, laws, decrees, regulations, and other official government documents. The limitation of these data is that they require more careful interpretation and are less concise than data for other development concerns.

The indicators for environment include the degree of water pollution, other pollution, the infrastructure, the superstructure, public safety, and beautification and cleanliness. The limitation of these data is that they are not available from nationwide data series. Data on peace and order expenditures are especially confidential.

The superstructure is described in terms of buildings, sites, and plants for tourism services. Such data are indicated in the PTA monitoring system by its method of classifying the quality of tourism establishments.

Impact on education and culture may be defined in terms of the direct investment in human capital induced by the skills requirements

of tourism employment, the introduction of prostitution into the cultural milieu, and the indirect impact on education through the channel of income growth. We therefore need data on the educational level of tourism employees, and on prostitution in the community. Data on the educational level of tourism employees are gathered from their personal files in the personnel department of the tourism project, while data on prostitution has been discussed partly in the section on women's participation.

Secondary Data Requiring Transformation

To estimate the project's contribution to aggregate income, it is useful to measure an income multiplier for tourism. The data elements of this are available from the PTA, the NCSO, and the 1978 NEDA I-O table, with coefficients as estimated by the IDRC. Since the NEDA I-O table does not have a sector for every region, the national coefficients estimated by the IDRC are adjusted such that industry classifications not found in the NCSO 1978 census for Pagsanjan are considered imports (See Annex D). This adjustment is valid only if the level of technology is not appreciably different between the impact area and the rest of the economy. While there is no strong reason to expect the level of technology to be indeed appreciably different, it would have been better to conduct an establishment survey in the impact area.

Employment is also estimated for the local hotel and restaurant industry by multiplying the estimated output of the local hotel and restaurant industry with the employment coefficient for that industry. The employment coefficient is generated from the 1978 Census of Establishments which gives data on total employment as well as total gross receipts for each sector.

Another limitation of our I-O estimation of income and employment is the choice of the hotel and restaurant industry as the proxy for tourism. There are small shops in the hotels and within the community which cater to the tourists. Within the I-O framework that focuses on the hotel and restaurant industry, it is not feasible to measure how much of the souvenir items are manufactured right in Pagsanjan and how much somebody else outside Pagsanjan is being enriched because the goods come from outside.

To calculate the total direct and indirect employment impact of tourism, the NCSO census is also the source for the employment coefficients. Aside from the hotel and restaurant industry, employment coefficients are estimated for other sectors linked to that industry.

Data on income distribution can also be gotten from the I-O framework. From the I-O table for the impact area we get data on compensation of employees for the hotel and restaurant industry. The share of the government in tourism income is also estimated from

the indirect taxes less subsidies paid by the hotel and restaurant industry as shown in the I-O table. For the share of property ownership in tourism income, we use estimates of "other value added" from the I-O table. For the local tourism industry in general, the share of foreigners in the income generated is estimated from the foreign imports item of the I-O table. The indicators and data elements from secondary sources requiring extensive transformation are summarized in Table 5.

Primary Data

Because of the limitations of I-O data, to measure the impact of tourism on the income of the community we also have to look at impacts at the household level. Median household income is that level of income above which half of the households in the impact area lie. Only the 1975 NCSO census contains data for this at the municipal level. Since this is not enough, our source is a small-scale special project-area survey covering 316 households (HHs) representing HHs in three municipalities expected to be the impact areas of Pagsanjan tourism: Pagsanjan, Cavinti, and Santa Cruz. A random sample of 250 HHs from a random sample of 25 barangays was obtained from the three study municipalities. Interval sampling with a random start was used in poblaciones while cluster sampling was used in rural barangays. Special quota samples of 50 HHs with a member employed in a hotel or restaurant and 50 HHs with a member who is a

TABLE 5

INDICATORS AND DATA ELEMENTS FROM SECONDARY SOURCES
REQUIRING EXTENSIVE TRANSFORMATION

AREA OF CONCERN	INDICATOR	DATA ELEMENTS
Income	Tourism income multiplier	Output of the hotel and restaurant industry List of industries in the impact area with which the hotel and restaurant sector has I-O relations National I-O and gross domestic product coefficients
	Direct Employment	Employment coefficient in the regional hotel and restaurant industry Income of the hotel and restaurant industry
Employment	Total direct and indirect employment	Diagonal matrix of employment coefficients Matrix of inverse I-O coefficients
	Compensation of employees	Compensation coefficient in the local hotel and restaurant industry Income of the local hotel and restaurant industry
Income distribution	Foreigners' share in tourism output	Foreign import coefficient of the hotel and restaurant industry Income of the local hotel and restaurant industry
	Community's share in tourism output	Indirect taxes less subsidies coefficient of the hotel and restaurant industry Income of the local hotel and restaurant industry
	Capitalists' share in tourism output	"Other value added" coefficient of the hotel and restaurant industry Income of the local hotel and restaurant industry

boatman were interviewed. Respondents were asked on present HH income as well as income ten years ago. (See Annex C for the complete questionnaire)

Neither the PTA nor the MOT gather data on employment for all tourism establishments. Therefore the percentage of workers in the community employed in tourism has to be calculated from the special project area survey which asks the following questions:

1. What is the occupation/gainful activity of (name) at present? What else?
2. With what institution or industry is (name's) occupation connected?
3. What is (name's) place of work?

The rate of in-migration among workers refers to the percentage among tourism workers who have moved from one barangay to another within the municipality or from other municipalities to the tourism municipality due to tourism employment. This can be assessed in the special survey by asking about the place of residence prior to or at the time of hiring. The rate of in-migration thus estimated is compared to the rate of in-migration among all workers in the impact municipality.

The limitation of NCSO household income distribution data is that they are available only for 1975 and that differences in income distribution among municipalities in this census cannot be solely

attributed to tourism development. Therefore we had to get data for income distribution in the tourism municipality and in two non-tourism municipalities from the special survey. Since differences in income distribution between the tourism municipality and the other two cannot be solely attributed to tourism development, we also gathered data on their income distribution at a point in time before the tourism drive in order to compare the changes in income distribution in the tourist municipality with the other two. We followed a similar procedure for analyzing the impact of tourism development on the geographical distribution of income.

There is no information on the number and background of families owning major tourism facilities either from nationwide data series nor from the MOT-PTA monitoring system. Therefore this type of information comes from interviews with municipal officials and officers of the tourism establishments themselves.

When we say women's participation in tourism, we are only looking from the point of view of the community: this does not relate to Manila-based women. The limitation of data on women's participation in tourism employment is that they are not readily available either from the PTA monitoring system nor from a nationwide data series. Therefore, they have to be gathered from interviews with hotel officials or from the ESIA/WID survey. Questions are asked on tourism-related employment and entrepreneurship among women, perceived alternate employment, the share of the housewife in HH income, uses of income, and the roles of the various members of the HH in decision-making.

The impact of tourism development on fertility is also difficult to gauge from nationwide published data series. Although data on cumulative fertility and age at marriage are available at the municipal level for population censuses, they are not available specifically for those involved in tourism. For these the estimates come from the special survey which asks about cumulative fertility, age at marriage, and family planning attitudes and behavior.

The citizens' perception of the prevalence of tourism-related prostitution is assessed in the special survey by asking the following questions: Have you observed or heard of the presence of hospitality girls in places with (the tourism impact area) which are frequently visited by tourists or not? The interviewer is then instructed to probe for the existence of prostitution among tourists who come to the impact area.

The limitation of secondary data on political participation is that they require more careful interpretation and are less concise than data for other development concerns. They are thus complemented by unstructured interviews with people who are in a position to observe or be involved in political participation and dissent, such as boatmen, local politicians, civic leaders, and persons who were displaced by tourist facilities. For problems regarding political participation and culture, a less structured approach than that provided by a standardized interview is appropriate. Less structured interviews are more commonly used for a more intensive study of

perceptions, attitudes, and motivations, than a standardized interview. However, the proportion of the population participating in the cleanliness and beautification drive of the community is gathered through the standardized survey.

The limitations of data on environment also is that they are not available from nationwide data series. For example, the types of pollution afflicting the municipality had to be pointed out to us by the municipal health officer. Since such data on pollution is not available from a nationwide data series, the impact of tourism on pollution had to be supplementarily assessed by incorporating questions in the special survey regarding pollution and other environmental matters. For example, those with backyard poultries were asked whether they sell to tourist establishments. Residents were also asked on their perception of the degree of river pollution ten years ago and at present.

In the case of water pollution, there are irregular data from the nationwide survey of rivers and lakes conducted by the National Pollution Control Commission. Based on this survey the body of water in the tourist site can be classified according to the highest set of standards that it meets, defined in terms of the following classification:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Conditions Related to Best Usage</u>
A	The water is suitable for drinking.
B	The water is suitable for bathing.
C	The water is suitable for fishing and other uses requiring water of lower quality
D	The water is not suitable for any of the above uses.

It was necessary to go beyond this type of data on to unstructured key interviews to verify that the pollution can be attributed to the tourist project.

Infrastructure is described in terms of roads and other services that the community enjoys as a result of the tourism drive. Again such data are not collected by the project monitoring system and requires a special inventory. Data on public safety, cleanliness, and beautification come from interviews with government officials and civic leaders.

For the impact of tourism on education, we need to compare the level of education of tourism employees compared to the rest of the community. For the negative cultural impact of tourism, we need data on prostitution in the community. For other social impacts, we need perception data on the various types of social impact defined in the analytical framework.

Aside from the personnel files of employees of the registered firm, data on educational level of tourism employees can be gathered from the special survey, which also gives data on the educational level of household members in the rest of the community. These are relatively straightforward compared to the data on prostitution.

Data on the negative cultural impact of tourism requires the same care as those on political participation. They are gathered primarily from the special project area survey and interviews with key informants. In the special survey respondents were asked questions on their perceptions regarding tourism-related prostitution in the community, and also questions asking the occasions for residents going to the resorts or the falls. When it surfaced from these questions that some residents go to accompany homosexual foreigners, supplemental unstructured interviews were conducted with public officials, civil leaders, and resort administrators about homosexual prostitution in Pagsanjan.

The indicators and data elements from primary sources are summarized in Table 6.

TABLE 6

INDICATORS AND DATA ELEMENTS FROM PRIMARY SOURCES

AREA OF CONCERN	INDICATOR	DATA ELEMENTS
Income	Median household income	Median income among households in the various aggregations of the impact area
Employment	Direct employment	Percentage of workers who are employed in tourism enterprises
	Rate of in-migration due to tourism employment	Percentage of tourism workers who have moved from other municipalities and from one barangay to another within the municipality
Income Distribution	Size distribution of income	Distribution of families by income class in the tourist municipality and in non-tourist municipalities, before and after the tourist drive
		Distribution of families by income class in the urban and rural areas of the tourist municipality, before and after the tourist drive
	Position of tourism HHS in pre-project distribution of income	Median income of tourism families 10 years ago
	Geographical distribution of income	Comparative median incomes of urban and rural areas
		Comparative median incomes of tourist versus non-tourist towns before and after the tourist drive
	Capitalists' share in tourism output	Ownership of tourist facilities
Women's participation	Breakdown by sex in tourism employment	Proportion of women among those employed in tourism enterprises
	Female participation in tourism enterprises	Housewives who supply services to hotels and restaurants
	Personal effects on women participating in tourism	Use of wages

Table 6 (cont'd.)

AREA OF CONCERN	INDICATOR	DATA ELEMENTS
	Family role effects on women participating in tourism	Women's share of HH decision-making and HH income
	Prevalence of tourists with hired female companions	Citizen's perception of the prevalence of tourists with hired female companions
	Cumulative fertility	Cumulative fertility of women participating in tourism compared to overall cumulative fertility
	Age at marriage	Average age at marriage of women participating in tourism compared to overall average age at marriage
	Family planning	Percent of women practicing family planning among women participating in tourism compared to overall percent of women practicing family planning
	Effects on attitudes	Attitudes towards marriage, women's roles, population behavior.
Political participation	Participation of the local citizenry in tourism promotion	Cleanliness and beautification drive of the community
	Freedom of political dissent	Frequency and quality of political opposition in elections Political dissent among tourism workers e.g. boatmen Political dissent among those displaced by tourist facilities
Environment	Degree of water	The highest set of suitability standards that the body of water meets
	Other pollution	Concentration of polluting backyard raisers who cater to hotels and restaurants
	Infrastructure	Description of roads and other services
	Beautification and cleanliness	Description of the components of the local drive for beautification and cleanliness.

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT

Income

Income Multiplier. Table 7 shows the gross revenues of PRH, which constitute about half of the revenues of the hotel and restaurant industry of Pagsanjan. We thus assume that the whole tourism industry sold around ₱12 million in 1978. Table 8 shows the seven-sector matrix of I-O coefficients estimated for the Pagsanjan economy. Table 9 present the cost structure of the Pagsanjan tourism industry in terms of the inputs needed to produce tourism services. Table 10 indicates the demand for the outputs of the various sectors resulting from the demand for goods and services produced by the tourism industry. Table 11 shows the matrix of inverse coefficients. Table 12 shows the value added induced in other industrial sectors by the local tourism industry.

In 1978 the multiplier for the local tourism industry was .99. This indicates that for every peso of tourist expenditures there was an income effect of ₱.99 in the local economy, chiefly in food manufactures and commerce in addition to the hotels and restaurants themselves. This is not large because of the fact that the resorts purchase most of their supplies from the neighboring town of Santa Cruz.

The validity of these results depends on the validity of the I-O coefficients resulting from the modifications described above. The coefficients would have been more valid if they had resulted from an actual survey. Because the inventory of industries existing in

TABLE 7
GROSS REVENUE OF PRH, 1975-1979

PERIOD		GROSS REVENUE
1975		₱ 1,363,778.40
1976		2,970,099.00
1977		4,013,265.00
	First 6 months	₱ 1,565,768.00
	Second 6 months	₱ 2,447,497.00
1978		₱ 5,685,328.00
	First quarter	₱ 1,453,891.00
	Second quarter	₱ 1,050,028.00
	Third quarter	₱ 1,942,888.00
	Fourth quarter	₱ 1,238,521.00
1979		₱ 5,839,359.00
	First quarter	₱ 1,664,474.00
	Second quarter	₱ 1,252,751.00
	Third quarter	₱ 1,301,734.00
	Fourth quarter	₱ 1,620,400.00

Source: PRH Quarterly Performance Report Submitted to the PTA.

TABLE 8

MATRIX OF INPUT COEFFICIENTS, PAGSANJAN, 1978

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Food and Manufactures	.137056	.021107	-	.026637	-	.164568	.007637
2. Other Manufactures	.020587	.240529	.241990	.168282	.035005	.075943	.047446
3. Utilities	.001697	.006160	.058205	.003526	.015018	.049746	.023799
4. Transportation and Communication	.015123	.028466	.030221	.092442	.037784	.035105	.026464
5. Commerce	.084375	.051090	.101789	.055523	.048036	.084253	.023596
6. Hotels and Restaurants	.000792	.001223	.004529	.004026	.006812	.011665	.003959
7. Business and other Services	.002280	.013095	.022477	.013258	.018618	.033599	.031476
Subtotal	.26191	.36167	.459211	.363694	.161273	.454879	.164377
8. Imports	.483792	.267237	.079229	.035793	.018647	.141237	.019171
9. Compensation to Employees	.066289	.093929	.108471	.214048	.216411	.166128	.595288
10. Indirect Taxes Less Subsidies	.023303	.077456	.031591	.080252	.071056	.037373	.031184
11. Other Value Added	.164705	.199707	.321498	.306212	.532614	.200381	.190054
Subtotal	.738089	.638329	.540789	.636305	.838728	.545048	.835697
TOTAL INPUTS	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

(See Annex D for previous steps in the construction of this matrix.)

TABLE 9

INPUTS OF ALL FACTORS INTO PAGSANJAN RESORT TOURISM, 1978

INPUT	VALUE (In million pesos)	PERCENTAGE SHARE
Locally produced goods and services	5.46	45.49
Imports	1.7	14.12
Compensation to employees	2.0	16.61
Indirect taxes less subsidies	.44	3.74
Other value added	2.4	20.04
TOTAL	12.00	100.00

Source: MOT and Table 8.

TABLE 10

EFFECT OF TOURIST EXPENDITURES ON OUTPUT REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR (In million pesos)

SECTOR	OUTPUT EXPECTED
Food Manufactures	2.34
Other Manufactures	1.72
Utilities	.68
Transportation and Communication	.64
Commerce	1.48
Hotels and Restaurants	11.98
Business and Other Services	.48
All Sectors	19.32

TABLE 11

MATRIX OF INVERSE COEFFICIENTS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Food manufacturing	1.161101	.034812	.012884	.041951	.004818	.198969	.024235
Other manufacturing	.044076	1.336720	.361724	.256575	.067730	.146000	.083977
Utilities	.004440	.010906	1.0677815	.008097	.018526	.058132	.027718
Transportation and Communication	.025601	.046880	.054131	1.115211	.047936	.055501	.035695
Commerce	.107557	.079463	.139233	.034410	1.020545	.125602	.033321
Hotels and restaurants	.001875	.002553	.00664	.005596	.007683	1.013666	.004789
Other services	.005915	.020666	.033349	.020838	.022670	.042132	1.035669

TABLE 12

EFFECT OF PAGSANJAN RESORT TOURISM ON GDP BY SECTOR
(In million pesos)

SECTOR	TOTAL GDP AT FACTOR COST
Food manufactures	1.72
Other manufactures	1.08
Utilities	.36
Transportation and communication	.40
Commerce	1.24
Hotels and restaurants	6.52
Other services	.40
All sectors	11.72

Pagsanjan comes from the NCSO establishments survey, the I-O table for Pagsanjan excludes the backyard poultry raisers and camote top producers who supply their produce to PRH. Included, however, are food manufactures of which PRH imports a great deal from the neighboring town of Santa Cruz.

Impact on Household Income. Table 13 shows median income in the tourism municipality of Pagsanjan today and ten years ago before the tourism boom and in the non-tourist municipalities of Santa Cruz and Cavinti. The result of the survey suggests that the median income in Pagsanjan increased within the period in a similar way as that observed in the originally more advanced area of Santa Cruz. Furthermore, the growth of income in the Pagsanjan area is much more than the rate that was observed in Cavinti, where the Pagsanjan Falls are located but which is not tourist oriented.

The validity of these results is qualified by the fact that in the survey the income question is retrospective. That is why we focus not on the absolute change in median income but on the comparative changes in median income for three towns which are presumably subject to the same recall errors. Even with the qualification stemming from the fact that the income question in the survey is retrospective, therefore, we can still make the general inference that tourism can be an important source of increase in household income

TABLE 13
MEDIAN INCOME IN PAGSANJAN, SANTA CRUZ, AND CAVINTI
1970 and 1980

MUNICIPALITY/PERIOD	1970	1980
Pagsanjan	₱ 2,667	₱ 11,632
Santa Cruz	4,000	16,098
Cavinti	1,450	2,867

Source: ESIA/WID Survey.

Employment

Direct Employment Table 14 shows employment data for the tourists resorts in Pagsanjan.

In the ESIA/WID random sample, 20 per cent of employed workers in Pagsanjan work in the hotel and restaurant industry. Another 11 per cent work in industries related to tourism such as handicrafts, accomodations, and transportation.

Indirect Employment Table 16 shows the labor required of all sectors needed in 1978 to sustain the demand for goods and services in tourism, based on labor-output ratios shown in Table 15.

Aside from hotels and restaurants themselves, employment effects are larger in the transportation and commerce sectors than in other sectors. The large employment impact on transportation despite the relatively small income effect on that sector is due to the high employment-output ratio in that sector.

Impact of Tourism Employment on Migration. The ESIA/WID survey shows no interbarangay migration among workers. But 18 per cent of tourism-related workers resided in other municipalities prior to their employment compared to 15 per cent for all workers.

TABLE 14
EMPLOYMENT IN TOURISTS RESORTS, PAGSANJAN, 1981

RESORT	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	BOATMEN
Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel	104	402
Pagsanjan Falls and Summer Resort	68	600
Pagsanjan Tropical Hotel	18	20
Magdapio Lodge	14	100
Rio Vista	n.a.	152

Source: MOT and PTA Administration Complex, Pagsanjan.

TABLE 15
CALCULATION OF LABOR-OUTPUT RATIOS FOR SECTORS LINKED
TO TOURISM FOR REGION IV-A, 1978

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	GROSS RECEIPTS	RATIO
Food manufactures	58,225	₱ 7,279,775,000	7/₱M
Other manufactures	82,253	10,068,188,000	8/₱M
Utilities	1,923	190,043,000	10/₱M
Transportation and communication	22,581	397,744,000	57/₱M
Commerce	23,740	1,799,665,000	13/₱M
Hotels and restaurants	18,265	137,846,000	133/₱M
Other services	38,355	706,374,000	54/₱M

Source: R.P. National Economic and Development Authority,
National Census and Statistics Office, 1978
Census of Establishments.

TABLE 16
EFFECT OF TOURISM EXPENDITURES ON INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
BY SECTOR: 1978

SECTOR	OUTPUT	LABOR-OUTPUT RATIO	EMPLOYMENT
Food manufactures	₱ 2.34	7/₱M	16
Other manufactures	1.72	8	14
Utilities	.68	10	7
Transportation and communication	.64	57	34
Commerce	1.48	13	20
Hotels and restaurants	11.98	133	1594
Other services	.48	54	26
All sectors	19.32	89/₱M	1711

Income Distribution

Household Distribution. Table 17 shows income distribution in Pagsanjan, Santa Cruz, and Cavinti. In Pagsanjan as in Santa Cruz the growth of the average income of the poorest 30 per cent has lagged behind that of median income. Furthermore, tourism employees and boatmen interviewed in the ESIA/WID survey indicate a pre-project median income among them higher than the community-wide median income. Thus the data do not support the hypothesis that tourism development is particularly beneficial to the distribution of household income, or that tourism employs workers from near the bottom of the pre-project distribution income.

That tourism employment is not recruited from the poorer sections of the municipality may explain why it has not been a source of improvement in the size distribution of income. Whether this is the main explanation or not, it seems reasonable to conclude that the impact of tourism on household distribution of income has not been beneficial.

One difficulty we found in using NCSO income brackets for our survey was that the brackets were very detailed in the lower levels where less than half of the population lies and too broad in the higher levels where more than half of the population lies. This is because due to inflation, everybody practically ends up in a high income bracket.

TABLE 17
 SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN PAGSANJAN, SANTA CRUZ, AND
 CAVINTI: 1970 and 1980 (In Percent)

INCOME	Pagsanjan		Santa Cruz		Cavinti	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
₱500 and below	1	1	0	1	5	0
501 - 1,000	6	1	11	3	27	12
1,001 - 1,500	14	3	2	1	20	11
1,501 - 2,000	17	2	17	3	7	14
2,001 - 3,000	18	6	7	7	16	15
3,001 - 5,000	15	19	26	20	13	23
5,001 - 12,000		19		8		10
12,001 - 36,000		43		41		14
36,001 - 120,000	29	6	37	13	13	1
120,000 and above		0		4		0
Median income	₱ 2,667	₱11,632	₱4,000	₱16,098	₱1,450	₱2,867
Median income of the poorest 30%	1,286	3,211	1,941	3,000	685	1,136

Source: ESIA/WID Survey

Another difficulty which qualifies the conclusions regarding household income distribution is the fact that in-migration is not considered in this portion of the analysis. That is, we are analyzing the income before and after the tourism boom of present Pagsanjan residents, regardless of their place of residence prior to the tourism boom.

Geographical Distribution. Tourism has improved the geographical distribution of income by bringing average income in Pagsanjan closer to that of Santa Cruz. However, Table 18 shows that unlike the other two towns, in Pagsanjan urban income increased faster than rural income during the tourist boom.

Functional Distribution. According to the performance report submitted by PRH to PTA, there is no foreigners' share in its income because there are no foreign exchange outflows. For the industry as a whole, the estimated direct foreign import component is 2.3 per cent.

Table 19 and 20 show labor's share in the output of PRH. They indicate an average share of 16-17 per cent.

Table 21 shows the capitalists' share of property income in PRH revenues. It is lower than the industry-wide estimate of 20 per cent and the PTA requirement of 12 per cent.

TABLE 18

MEDIAN INCOME, URBAN AND RURAL: PAGSANJAN, SANTA CRUZ,
AND CAVINTI, 1970 and 1980

MUNICIPALITY/URBAN OR RURAL	MEDIAN INCOME		PERCENT INCREASE
	1970	1980	
Pagsanjan - Urban	₱4,200	₱20,136	379%
Rural	2,632	10,133	285%
Santa Cruz - Urban	4,368	19,418	345%
Rural	2,750	12,774	365%
Cavinti - Urban	1,962	2,740	40%
Rural	1,395	2,909	109%

Source: ESIA/WID Survey

TABLE 19

RATIO OF DIRECT LABOR TO GROSS REVENUE, PAGSANJAN RAPIDS HOTEL

PERIOD	DIRECT LABOR	GROSS REVENUE	DIRECT LABOR/ GROSS REVENUE
Quarter ended June 30, 1978	₱133,326.00	₱1,050,028.00	.1269737
Quarter ended September 30, 1978	243,591.00	1,942,868.00	.1253757
Quarter ended December 31, 1978	125,925.00	1,238,521.00	.1016744
Quarter ended March 31, 1979	195,513.00	1,664,474.00	.1174623
Quarter ended June 30, 1979	125,925.70	1,242,751.00	.1005194
Quarter ended September 30, 1979	125,826.00	1,301,734.00	.0966603
Quarter ended December 31, 1979	212,560.00	1,620,399.99	.1311775

Source: Quarterly Performance Report of PRH to PTA

TABLE 20

RATIO OF SALARIES TO GROSS REVENUE, PRH

PERIOD	SALARIES	GROSS REVENUE	SALARIES/REVENUE
Quarter ended December 31, 1978	₱192,686.00	₱1,238,521.00	.1555774
Quarter ended March 31, 1979	301,513.00	1,664,474.00	.1811461
Quarter ended June 30, 1979	222,914.20	1,252,751.00	.1779397
Quarter ended September 30, 1979	222,714.10	1,301,734.00	.1710904
Quarter ended December 31, 1979	222,890.00	1,620,399.99	.1375525

TABLE 21
 RETURN ON EQUITY, NET INCOME, AND FINANCIAL CHARGES OF PRH:
 1975-1977

	1977	1976	1975
Net Income	¥ 111,137	¥ 120,215	¥ 67,886
Average stockholder's equity	2,430,330	2,374,761	2,209,064
Net income/total revenue	4%	6%	4%
Financial charges/total revenue	1%	3%	6%
Property income/total revenue (3+4)	5%	9%	10%
Rate of return	5%	5%	3%

Source: Project Assistance Division, PTA

The PTA requires registered firms to have a 10 per cent public participation in ownership. Beyond this, PRH is owned by Jose Mananzan, a handicrafts magnate and dean of the Asian Institute of Tourism. The other resorts are similarly owned by a few rich families, such as the Saraos who made their original money in the jeepney industry and the traditionally wealthy Hocsons.

According to Table 9, the community's share in tourism income in 1978 was ₱.224 million, the amount paid by the local hotel and restaurant industry to the government in the form of taxes net of subsidies. Table 22 specifies the receipts of the municipal government from tourism-based activities. The receipts increased in 1979 because of the new system requiring boatmen to surrender six pesos to the PTA for every boat ride, one peso of which goes to the municipal government, and another to the provincial government. Note that receipts from tourism make up one-third of all municipal income, a fact confirmed in interviews with municipal officials. Tables 23 and 24 shows how the municipal government spent the increased income from tourism. There was a large increase in administrative expenses but only very small ones for social improvement and economic development. There was even a relative decline in intergovernment aids and transfers which represent funds allotted for infrastructure and education.

It is not the small percentage shares of municipal funds going to social improvement and economic development that indicates the absence of

TABLE 22
MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS OF PAGSANJAN, LAGUNA FROM TOURISM
1977-1980

ITEM/YEAR	1977	1978	1979	1980
Hotel licenses	₱ 6,662.00	₱10,069.60	₱13,687.30	₱26,092.10
Restaurant licenses	2,017.80	2,361.25	3,603.91	3,499.55
Gift shop licenses	1,527.80	1,495.00	1,812.25	2,304.06
Boatmen's licenses	7,692.00	7,692.00	-	-
Lease of property to tourist facility	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
PTA collections through hotels	-	-	36,260.00	176,861.00
PTA collections from boatmen	-	-	3 721.00	7,002.00
(1) Total receipts from tourism	₱20,899.60	₱24,617.85	₱63,363.46	₱211,756.71
(2) Total receipts from all sources	391,781.12	431,272.10	250,466.14	611,966.10
(1)/(2)	5.33%	5.71%	25.30%	34.60%

Source: Pagsanjan Municipal Treasurer.

TABLE 23
PAGSANJAN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 1977-1980

EXPENDITURES	1977	1978	1979	1980
General administration	₱ 45,764.55	₱ 67,772.14	₱ 92,353.77	₱ 192,946.29
Government finance ¹	65,547.57	78,267.73	56,742.63	163,645.75
Adjudication services	2,119.66	1,100.00	750.00	-
Social improvement	11,622.52	7,332.49	5,386.55	69,850.70
Economic development	2,870.80	28,322.90	13,551.85	-
Operation of economic enterprises	60,101.30	93,990.96	100,669.25	190,216.40
Inter-government aids	71,185.78	54,851.60	27,752.43	45,074.82
Loans, advances, and transfers	<u>64,119.36</u>	<u>18,667.74</u>	<u>12,326.67</u>	<u>23,522.94</u>
Total expenditures	₱323,331.54	₱350,305.56	₱309,533.15	₱685,256.90

Source: Pagsanjan Treasurer

¹ Treasurer's Office and Assesor's Office.

TABLE 24
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF PAGSANJAN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 1977-80

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977-80	1978-80
Administration	14.15%	19.35%	29.84%	26.16%	16.85%	28.68
Government finance	20.27%	22.34%	18.33%	23.88%	21.35%	22.15
Adjudication, social improvement and economic development	5.14%	10.49%	6.36%	10.19%	7.92%	9.00
Operation of economic enterprises	18.59%	26.83%	32.52%	27.76%	22.87%	29.24
Inter-government aids	22.02%	15.66%	8.97%	5.58%	18.71%	7.32
Loans, advances, and transfers	<u>19.83%</u>	<u>5.33%</u>	<u>3.98%</u>	<u>3.43%</u>	<u>12.29%</u>	<u>3.60</u>
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.99%	99.99

Source: Computed from Table 23.

a distributive impact in favor of the community in general, but the absence of any significant increase in expenditures on these items after the income boom from tourism. Moreover, the amount for social and economic development seems to be small because many of the social services are paid for by either the provincial or national government. Since the provincial government also receives a peso from each boat ride, we should also look at how the provincial government spent the increase income from tourism. Table 25 shows that there was some increase in the percentage going to social oriented expenditures such as loans, advances, and transfers, although the share of expenditures on social improvement and economic development declined.

However, tourism increased the capacity of the local government to provide educational services. This is because of the increase in the assessed market value of real property in Pagsanjan during the tourist boom, as shown in Table 26, which enabled the government to collect more real property taxes to be used in the public educational fund.

Participation

Women's Participation. Tourism in Pagsanjan has brought about opportunities for female participation, such as the project of Mananzan and Liwag initiated several years ago to organize housewives into poultry suppliers of PRH. There is also female participation in direct PRH employment, as shown in Table 27, which indicates a high proportion

TABLE 25

BREAKDOWN OF LAGUNA GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 1972-1981
(Thousand Pesos, Percentages in Parentheses)

EXPENDITURES	FY 1972-73	FY 1973-74	FY 1974-75	CY 1976	CY 1979	CY 1980	CY 1981
Administration and Finance	1355 (37)	1626 (24)	1627 (29)	1828 (26)	3619 (23)	4702 (30)	5191 (27)
Adjudication, Protection, and Social Improvement	1607 (44)	1578 (22)	1994 (35)	2504 (35)	3257 (21)	2365 (15)	5249 (28)
Economic Development	184 (15)	191 (3)	262 (15)	1936 (27)	286 (2)	1683 (11)	1794 (11)
Operation of Enterprises	238 (6)	175 (3)	429 (8)	20 (0)	--	425 (3)	508 (3)
Inter-government Aids	174 (5)	206 (3)	224 (4)	320 (5)	466 (3)	547 (4)	756 (4)
Loans, Advances, and Transfers	-	2880 (42)	1009 (18)	-	7117 (45)	5554 (36)	4285 (23)
Real Property	38 (1)	59 (1)	-	124 (2)	795 (5)	53 (0)	334 (2)
Equipment	84 (2)	112 (2)	-	338 (5)	134 (1)	115 (1)	198 (1)
Others	-	29 (0)	73 (1)	-	72 (0)	-	115 (1)
Total	3680 (100)	6856 (100)	5618 (100)	7070 (100)	15746 (100)	15444 (100)	18610 (100)

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 26
SCHEDULE OF BASE UNIT MARKET VALUE FOR SELECTED
RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
LANDS, PAGSANJAN

<u>Location (Poblacion)</u>	<u>1973 Market Value per sq.m.</u>	<u>1977 Market Value per sq.m.</u>	<u>Sub- Classification (Criteria)</u>
<u>J. RIZAL ST.</u>			
From: Gen. Taiño St., to Cadena de Amor St.	₱ 40.00	₱ 60.00	C-1
From: Cadena de Amor St., to Zalamilla St.	30.00	45.00	R-1
<u>GEN. TAIÑO ST.</u>			
From: J. Rizal St., to Bo. San Isidro	40.00	60.00	C-1
From: Pagsanjan Bridge to J. Rizal St.	35.00	50.00	C-2
<u>GARCIA ST.</u>			
From: Gen. Taiño to Zalamilla St. (northern pt.)	30.00	45.00	R-1
From: Gen. Taiño to Zalamilla St. (southern pt.)	25.00	40.00	R-2
<u>A. MABINI ST.</u>			
From: Gen. Taiño St., to Zalamilla St.	30.00	45.00	R-1
<u>PEDRO CABALLES ST.</u>			
From: Gen. Taiño St., to S. Garcia St.	30.00	45.00	R-1
<u>CRISOSTOMO ST.</u>			
From: J. Rizal St., to lot of Domingo Ordovera	30.00	45.00	R-1
<u>F. DE SAN JUAN ST.</u>			
From: Garcia St., to lot of Numeriano Diza	30.00	45.00	R-1

Source: Office of the Provincial Assessor,
Province of Laguna

TABLE 27
STRUCTURE OF PRH EMPLOYMENT, 1980

CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT	ALL HOTEL EMPLOYEES		FEMALES IN CATEGORY	
	Number	%	Number	%
1. Professional, administrative, executive, and Managerial staff:	7	6	0	0
1 general manager				
3 assistant managers				
1 restaurant manager				
1 front office manager				
1 beverage manager				
2. Clerks:	13	12	5	38
3 bookkeepers				
4 desk clerks				
5 cashiers				
1 stock clerk				
3. Bar, waitresses, and waiters:	34	30	0	0
2 captain waiters				
4 bar tenders				
27 waiters				
2 bus boys				
4. Cooks/chefs	4	4	3	75
5. Domestics:	42	37	25	59
7 roomboys				
1 kitchen dispatcher				
10 cleaners				
1 helper-marketer				
2 helpers				
6 pantry				
10 dishwashers				
5 laundry				
6. Supervisors:	4	4	2	50
1 house supervisor				
2 kitchen supervisors				
1 laundry supervisor				
7. Maintenance:	2	2	0	0
8. Labourers and others:	7	6	1	14
4 janitors				
2 guards				
1 life guard				
Total	113	101	36	32

of women in kitchen and domestic jobs. For Pagsanjan as a whole, however, Table 28 indicates a low participation of women in tourism-related employment.

As Table 29 shows, women participating in tourism have the same perceived alternate employment as other working wives except that a much larger percentage of tourism-employed housewives consider household employment as an alternate employment than the average working wife. The jobs provided by Pagsanjan tourism for women does not seem to have had especially liberating effects. The share of housewives working in tourism is not significantly higher than that of other housewives. It is not surprising, therefore, that Table 30 should not show a significantly increased role in decision-making for the housewife working in tourism. As far as attitudes are concerned, housewives working in tourism seem to value a good marriage more than a successful career. They have a high mean desired number of children of five. The tradition-bound attitudes of tourism-employed women are also reflected in Table 31.

Because of the higher desired number of children among tourism-employed women, and because they share with the general married female community a family practice rate of 59 per cent, even if tourism-employed women marry a bit later than other women, they have slightly more children than the rest.

TABLE 28

FIRST MENTIONED OCCUPATION, PAGSANJAN RANDOM SAMPLE

(a)	All employed	160
(b)	Employed in tourism and tourism-related industries	49
	% of (b)/(a)	31%
(c)	Female employed	50
(d)	Female in tourism and tourism-related industries	6
	% of (d)/(c)	12%
	% of (c)/(a)	31%
	% of (d)/(b)	12%

Source: Survey

TABLE 29

PERCEIVED ALTERNATE EMPLOYMENT

PERCEIVED ALTERNATE EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF	
	WORKING HOUSEWIVES	HOUSEWIVES WORKING IN TOURISM
Not gainfully employed	46	46
Sales workers	15	13
Farming	10	10
Crafts	8	10
Service except household workers	7	6
Professional	5	2
Household workers	5	10
Clerical	2	2
Others	1	1
Don't know	1	0

Source: Survey

TABLE 30
DECISION-MAKING ROLES

ISSUES	ALL HOUSEWIVES	WORKING HOUSEWIVES	TOURISM HOUSEWIVES
A. Percent Who Share in Decision-Making			
Expenditures	93	95	90
Residence	48	55	56
Political	22	16	14
Education of household members	57	46	43
B. Percent Who Make Final Decisions			
Expenditures	76	80	75
Residence	16	17	21
Political	4	4	2
Education of household members	15	16	21
Source: Survey			

TABLE 31
JOBS PERCEIVED NOT PROPER FOR WOMEN

JOBS	RANDOM SAMPLE	WORKING HOUSEWIVES	HOUSEWIVES IN TOURISM
PERCENT WHO PERCEIVE IMPROPRIETY			
None	26	25	25
Hospitality girls	68	68	68
Work requiring strength	10	10	8
Work related to gambling	1	1	0
Others	11	7	6
Source: Survey			

Turning to the impact of Pagsanjan tourism on prostitution, we find that PRH strictly keeps away prostitutes from its premises, but other hotels do not have such scruples. Thus 74 per cent of the respondents in a Pagsanjan survey perceive the presence of hospitality girls in places within the town which are frequented by tourists. Table 32 shows the official distribution of hospitality establishments among municipalities in Laguna. This table shows that there are no beer houses or massage clinics in Pagsanjan, because the last three such establishments were ordered closed late last year.

Table 33 shows the number of hospitality girls in selected municipalities in Laguna for 1978-81. While the average number per month has more or less remained at 100 for Santa Cruz, the lower figures in other municipalities have gone down, most markedly in Pagsanjan, because of its relative strictness.

Political Participation. P.D. No. 189 gave birth to the Department (now Ministry) of Tourism and the PTA. Among the functions of the MOT are:

- (a) to supervise all activities of the government which concern tourism; and
- (b) to classify, regulate, supervise, and license hotels, resorts, inns, motels, hostels, restaurants and other related facilities and services which cater to tourists.

TABLE 32

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALITY ESTABLISHMENTS AMONG MUNICIPALITIES

	BAR/ BEER HOUSE	NIGHT CLUB	BEACH RESORT	HOTEL	MOTEL	MASSAGE CLINIC
Alaminos			1 (Hidden Valley)			
Bay						
Biñan	8			2		
Cabuyao						
Calamba	10		20	3	16	
Calauan						
Cavinti			2			
Famy						
Kalayaan	1					
Liliw			2			
Los Baños	6			4		
Luisiana						
Lumban			1			
Mabitac			1			
Magdalena						
Majayjay			1			
Narcarlan			2			
Paete		1				
Pagsanjan			4	5		
Pakil			2			
Pañgil						
Pila	4					
Rizal						
*San Pedro N.A.						
Santa Cruz	6	1			2	
Santa Maria						
Santa Rosa	12				2	
Siniloan	1			4		

Source: Provincial Health Office, Sta. Cruz, Laguna

TABLE 33

NUMBER OF HOSPITALITY GIRLS IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES, LAGUNA
1978-1981

	SANTA CRUZ	PAGSANJAN	CAVINTI	PAETE
1978	1,199	714	91	782
Ave./mo.	100	60	8	65
1979	1,105	470	105	655
Ave./mo.	92	39	9	55
1980	1,224	393	49	408
Ave./mo.	102	33	4	34
1981 (Jan.-Apr.)	427	20	26	135
Ave./mo.	107	5	6	34

Source: Social Hygiene Clinic, Sta. Cruz, Laguna.

Among the functions of the PTA are:

- (a) the development of tourist zones, including Pagsanjan;
and
- (b) the collection of such fees may be assigned to it,
including the Pagsanjan boatmen's fees.

In Opinion No. 77 dated May 26, 1975, the Secretary of Justice ruled that the authority to classify, supervise, and license hotels and other tourism-oriented business establishments was withdrawn from local governments with the issuance of P.D. No. 189. On March 30, 1976, the Department of Finance issued Local Tax Regulation No. 1-76: "The power to license, regulate, and supervise ... tourism-related businesses... is deemed to have been withdrawn from the local government and is now solely vested in the national government," The Licensing Division, Bureau of Tourism Services, the office is implementing this function of the national government. But in real practice it is the local government that continues to regulate tourist-oriented establishments. Sanitary, electrical, and mayor's permits are required by the Division. It was explained to us at the Division that regulation and supervision of tourist establishments by the Licensing Division extends only to making sure that the establishments fulfill the criteria for licensing.

However, in the particular case of Pagsanjan tourism special documents have tightened control by the national government. Presi-

dential Proclamation No. 1551 dated May 31, 1976 declared Pagsanjan Gorge National Park as a tourist zone under the control of the PTA. Letter of Instructions No. 455 dated September 1, 1976 extended the jurisdiction of the PTA from the falls downstream to the vicinity of the PRH. PTA Circular No. 5 dated October 21, 1976 required licenses for boats and boatmen and payment of ₱1.00 entrance fee per boat, and prescribed minimum qualification for boatmen. LOI No. 574 dated July 12, 1977 set up a PTA office to administer Pagsanjan tourism. PTA Circular No. 6 (1979) increased the boatride fare from ₱20 to ₱30 per passenger and recognized the right of resort owners to which boatmen are affiliated to deduct ₱3 from the boat-ride fare for the use of their facilities by the passengers. Memorandum Circular 2 (1979) imposed a fee of one peso per passenger instead of per boat as entrance fee. The town and the province also collect a peso each per passenger.

The local community promotes tourism by cleanliness and beautification activities participated in by 26 per cent of the households at the town level and 42 per cent at the barrio level. But tourism has also stimulated political dissent. The opposition captured the 1980 local elections on a platform to improve the lot of the boatmen. Organized into hotel-based boatmen's associations, the boatmen are an important source of dissent. They have several demands, described in a fuller account in Annex E. One of these demands is a decrease in the 20 per cent deductions from boatride fees which they feel constitute excessive taxation.

Environment

Aside from the amount regularly spent by the municipal government for street cleaners, the municipality also has a civic committee on beautification which raises money as needed. Some of its projects have been the ornamental planting of the main street of Pagsanjan, the mobilization of students to sweep the streets, the maintenance of a gardener for the upkeep of the plaza, and the initiation of a drive among barangays to line the main street with whitewashed stones.

The impact of the project to develop Pagsanjan tourism in terms of infrastructure and superstructure is obvious. First of all the improvement of the road network leading from Manila to Pagsanjan is already an environmental improvement in itself. Then the erection of a four-star hotel like the PRH is another environmental change, although PRH is kept out of site of the rest of the community by high concrete walls built because of the peddlers of fake goods and the peace and order situation.

There is no evident link between local tourism development and expenditures on peace and order. It is the National Police Commission which assigns the police force, and its criteria are confidential.

Tourism development has caused some negative impact on the physical environment. There are six backyard poultry raisers and

five backyard pig raisers in congested areas selling to hotels. Moreover, the drainage of all the riverside hotels save one goes direct to the river. But while some community leaders blame this for the river turning from clear and green to muddy and brown, others say that the fault lies with the quarry of the nearby Caliraya hydroelectric project.

Education, Culture and Other Social Impacts

Table 34 shows a comparison of the educational level of the PRH employees in particular and tourism workers in general with the rest of the community. It can readily be seen that tourism workers have a higher educational level than the average. Thus the data support the hypothesis that tourism employment requires a certain level of education--high school, the data indicate--and that the presence of opportunities for tourism employment may motivate a desire for education.

While tourism seems to have a positive impact on the desire for education, it seems to have some negative impacts on the cultural life of the people. In the case of Pagsanjan tourism, this negative impact occurs because of prostitution, although more often than not, tourists bring their female companions from Manila rather than getting them from the locality. The more serious case seems to be the reputation that Pagsanjan has acquired as a haven for homosexuals preying on young boys. Our first insight into this came from the results of the ESIA/WID survey asking for reasons why residents go to the hotels. It turned out that some residents go with foreign homosexuals. Although this is invisible

TABLE 34

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, VARIOUS GROUPS IN PAGSANJAN

ATTAINMENT/POPULATION GROUP	PRH EMPLOYEES	TOURISM WORKERS	PAGSANJAN RANDOM SAMPLE
No schooling	-	-	8
Attended elementary school	7	21	184
Elementary school graduate	16	17	164
Attended high school	7	16	72
High school graduate	33	35	81
First year college	8	5	13
Second year college	8	9	16
Third year college	4	1	36
College graduate	9	5	47
Total sample	92	109	621
Median attainment	High school graduate	High school graduate	Elementary school graduate

in PRH which strictly prohibits prostitution of any gender, other hotel administrators admit that many of their overnight customers are homosexuals bringing young boys from Pagsanjan. In one hotel, only 20 per cent of the hotel daytime clients bring female escorts. But the majority of its overnight clients are Caucasian individual travelers, who occupy at least two-thirds of all the rooms with young male prostitutes, 10-15 year old. Europeans not only book hotel rooms but also rent houses for long periods in order to enjoy the favors of their young male prostitutes.

Even in other ways, tourism indeed has had a tremendous social impact on the Pagsanjan community. Almost all Pagsanjan residents have seen or heard of the town's tourist resorts, especially PRH. The majority of them have gone to these resorts, PRH being the most visited among all of them. Most of the residents have heard of the Pagsanjan Falls, and the majority of them have gone there. A great majority have also seen or heard tourists visiting the Pagsanjan Falls, and more than one-third of the families in the town have done business with tourists.

A majority of the respondents in the ESIA/WID survey have observed general improvement in the conditions of roads and electricity in the town. The improvement in the roads are believed to be the result of the development of Pagsanjan Falls tourism, but not electricity. Furthermore, the Pagsanjan residents have not observed general improvement in water supply facilities in the households and telecommunication services despite tourism development.

A small plurality of survey respondents have observed a general increase in business activities and marketing transactions during the period of the tourism boom, especially woodcarving. Most of those who have observed such an increase think that it was the result of the development of Pagsanjan Falls tourism. Surprisingly, the majority of the residents do not think that the prices of goods which are normally purchased by the people have gone up as a result of tourism. As a matter of fact, the majority of them think that there is an improvement in the living standards of the people in Pagsanjan as a result of tourism. Only a minority have observed that school children absent themselves from classes in order to cater the tourists for economic or other gains. Those who do sell wood carvings obtained on consignment from souvenir shops.

Thus there are several beneficial social impacts from tourism that the people enjoy. But these positive impacts are offset by the negative social impacts such as prostitution and homosexuality.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Indicators

The PTA monitoring system collects good data on selected variables of concern from registered tourist establishments. As a matter of fact, the PTA is among the best government agencies as far as monitoring systems are concerned. From its data gathered from quarterly report forms submitted by registered firms the following indicators can be monitored to help assess project impacts:

1. Gross revenue of registered tourist establishments is an indicator of their direct contribution to the total income of the economy
2. Number of employees in registered tourist establishments is an indicator of their direct contribution to employment in the community.
3. Extent of public ownership, direct labor expenses, and foreign exchange outflows are indicators of the impact of the registered establishments on distribution. Foreign exchange outflows, aside from being used to monitor balance of payments impact along with foreign exchange inflows, can in addition be used to estimate the share of foreigners in the income derived from tourism.

The PTA, however, does not collect data on the following: political and women's participation, environment, indirect impacts of registered firms, and firms not registered under P.D. 535. This is because the PTA charter limits the monitoring activities of the PTA to the financial viability of firms registered with it. The social and economic impact of a tourist product is more properly the area of the MOT, which is the policy and planning agency on tourism. The MOT, however, does not have a monitoring system for its tourism priority areas such as the one that the PTA has for firms registered with it. But it does collect data such as gross and net income and employment in tourist establishments. These data are collated for nationwide analysis rather than for analyzing the impact of tourism on a particular community.

Aside from direct impacts on tourist establishments approved by the MOT or the PTA, we would like to assess the impact of the entire tourism development project for a tourist area. Therefore we need indicators for the impact of tourism development as such, including the following:

1. the linkages of the tourist establishments
2. median household income
3. the income of the poorest 30 per cent among community households
4. the position of tourism families in pre-project and post-project distribution of income

5. female employment in tourism establishments
6. female entrepreneurship in tourist-related businesses
7. political participation in tourism policies
8. political dissent related to tourism
9. environmental adequacy of tourism infrastructure
and superstructure
10. tourism-related pollution of the environment
11. educational attainment of tourism workers compared
to the rest of the community
12. citizen's perception of tourist-related cultural
aberrations.

None of these data are available from the MOT-PTA monitoring system, at least in the form in which their presently available data are tabulated. It might, however, be possible to retabulate MOT data on female employment in tourism establishments because at present the MOT collects regional and percent distribution of manpower in reporting establishments by position classification and sex.

The Range of Continuing Assessment Work Needed

We recommend that tourist establishments be required as a condition for PTA approval to grant clearance to the NCSO to release data to the MOT. We also recommend that through the PTA quarterly report forms, the MOT collect the following data directly from

establishments enjoying incentives under P.D. No. 535:

1. Employment data not only disaggregated by skill but also by sex, and
2. Data on the number of customers that can be serviced by the tourist enterprise at full capacity.

Other environment data should also be requested from the National Pollution Control Commission.

Certain assessment work also needs to be done by collecting the following data from the local governments of the tourism priority areas:

1. Income of the municipality from tourism-related establishments
2. Annual statement of municipal government expenditures and provincial government expenditures.
3. Expenditures of the municipal government on tourism-related activities, beautification, and cleanliness
4. Results of inspection by the Municipal Engineer on the types of materials used by tourism enterprises
5. Special projects on municipal and barangay governments on beautification, cleanliness, and other tourism-related activities.

6. Number of hospitality girls and hospitality establishments in the municipality.

We also recommend that the MOT periodically conduct special project area surveys, rotating the areas in which the surveys take place. These surveys have the purpose of gathering data on indicators not available from the MOT-PTA monitoring system, the NCSO establishment series, or local government records. The Pagsanjan survey, being an experimental one, gathered a lot of data which ended up not being needed for the impact analysis. Future surveys can therefore be even briefer than the one used in this study.

Also, in the present survey questionnaire, the income brackets used which were based on NCSO income brackets turned out to be too detailed at lower levels of income where less than half of the households belong and too broad at higher levels of income where the majority of the household belong. We recommend that future questionnaires have more detailed brackets at higher levels and less at lower levels. Incidentally, the NCSO itself might do well to consider revising its own brackets.

The limitations of the data for a local I-O analysis cast doubt on its usefulness for future impact analysis. And yet it is necessary to get an idea somehow of the total impact of the tourism industry through its linkages with the rest of the community. The

alternative way of analyzing linkage impacts is to concentrate on the impacts in those sectors on which tourism relies most heavily on as evidenced by the I-O table.

The Results of the Pagsanjan Analysis

Income. PRH in 1979 directly contributed nearly ₱6 million to the output of the local economy, and during the period of tourism development household income in Pagsanjan increased more rapidly than in its two neighboring towns. However, tourism expenditures in Pagsanjan are estimated to have a low multiplier. The results from the I-O exercise suggest that the impact on the aggregate income of the local area is probably not as large as what one might have originally expected. The total intermediate inputs of the industry account for 45 per cent of total output. The data suggest that the effects are larger in manufactures and commerce than in other sectors. We can expect other tourist spots located near Manila or some other urban area to have a similarly low multiplier.

Employment. In 1981, at least 1,478 persons were directly employed in tourism-related establishments. Of this total, 1,272 were boatmen. Almost one-third of employed workers in Pagsanjan belong to hotels and restaurants and other tourism-related industries.

Theoretically, tourism is expected to have a high degree of secondary employment in agriculture and manufacturing. But due to the

lack of linkages with the local sector, Pagsanjan tourism does not seem to fulfill this potentiality. This is probably the case for all tourist spots that are near enough to Manila or some other large urban center where the tourist industry can get its supplies conveniently.

Income Distribution. Using the improvement in the income of the poorest 30 per cent of the municipality as the indicator for the size distribution of income, we do not find that tourism in Pagsanjan has been a source of improvement in the size distribution of income. Tourism improves the size distribution of income by providing employment opportunities for those who originally belonged near the bottom of the size distribution of income. In the case of Pagsanjan tourism, though, the employment was not recruited from the poorer sections of the municipality. This may explain why it has not been a source of improvement in the size distribution of income. As a matter of fact, it may have contributed to the perpetuation of the traditional geographical income structure by drawing from the less impoverished more urbanized families. But it has improved geographical income distribution in the sense of raising the average household income in Pagsanjan to a level comparable to other prosperous towns.

The increase in local government income resulting from tourism came about as a result of increasing the boatmen's fees. Such a redistribution of income from boatmen to the local government can only be

considered an improvement in distribution if the proceeds are spent on economic development and social services. In the case of Pagsanjan, however, they were spent for general administration. But some redistribution occurred through increased real property taxes.

The hotel and restaurant industry of Pagsanjan imports a negligible amount of its needs from abroad, although it imports a lot of those needs from Manila and Santa Cruz. This is probably typical of Filipino-owned tourist establishments in towns outside Manila. If they ever have to import items, chances are they buy these items from Manila firms who undertake the burden of importing. Therefore, importations are not done directly and foreigners do not directly share in the income of the local tourist industry. But the tourist establishments in Pagsanjan reinforce pyramidal distribution structures in that they are owned by a few wealthy families. Taking into account the impact of Pagsanjan tourism on employment, government income and expenditures, and the ownership of tourist facilities, we can conclude that tourism is not necessarily a reliable source of income redistribution.

Participation. Tourism in Pagsanjan provides opportunities for female entrepreneurship and for female employment. But these are all in activities traditionally assigned to women. Perhaps as a consequence, there seems to be little non-traditional behavior attributable to women employed in tourism.

Female prostitution is not as visible in Pagsanjan as one might expect in other tourist spots, probably because of the moral conservatism of PRH which leads the Pagsanjan tourism industry. Nevertheless, Pagsanjan residents still perceive tourism-related prostitution.

The participation of the local government in planning and regulating Pagsanjan tourism has diminished with the declaration of tourism development as an instrument of national policy. The local government has thus contributed to tourism promotion through cleanliness and beautification activities. But tourism development in Pagsanjan has brought about political dissent from the boatmen, although another potential source of dissent, displaced households, has been appeased by new homes and opportunities for employment.

We may be able to generalize that to transfer planning and regulation to a more distant center of power may have led to methods of regulation less sensitive to the needs of the local community, and therefore may have aggravated the political dissent in the local community. The quietness of the displaced household is explained by the sensitivity of the local government and the hotel establishment to their needs.

Environment. The Pagsanjan tourism development project has led to an improvement of the environment by road improvement and the construction of first-class hotel facilities. It has also stimulated a municipal, barangay, and civic drive for cleanliness and beautification.

These are benefits on the environment that can be expected of typical tourist zones. It is difficult to conclude anything about the impact of tourism on peace and order because expenditures on peace and order in the community are decided upon by the national government, which keeps the allocation of peace and order funds a secret.

While tourism development leads to certain improvements in the environment, it can also lead to certain kinds of pollution. In the case of Pagsanjan, there are claims that the water has been polluted by the drainage system of the riverside hotel facilities, and that the air is being polluted by backyard poultry raisers and pig raisers, some of whom owe their business to the hotel and restaurant industry.

Education, Culture, and Other Social Impacts. Tourism seems to motivate a desire for education because as shown in the Pagsanjan case, tourism employment prefers high school education. There are other beneficial social impacts as well, such as the availability of amenities and business opportunities to the local people, providing them with better living standards. But these positive impacts are offset by the negative cultural impact of Pagsanjan tourism in the form of homosexual prostitution. Indeed, there seems to be a natural link between tourism and prostitution, whether homosexual or heterosexual.

Summary of Results. Tourism has produced a hierarchy of impacts on the community of Pagsanjan:

1. It has provided an important source of employment.
2. It has had a strong impact on the environment, although this particular impact seems to be a mixture of positive and negative results.
3. It has provided a visible though somewhat overrated source of income growth with its impact dissipated by the lack of locally available supplies needed by the tourism industry.
4. It has stimulated political participation and provided opportunities for women's participation, although the latter is still dominated by traditions associated with male chauvinism.
5. It has affected the social life of the people again with a mixture of positive and negative effects.
6. Its impact on income redistribution has been very small.

It seems reasonable to expect these general effects to occur similarly in most tourism development projects. If such expectations are justified, then the results of the study provide some directions for policies in terms of changes in manner, timing, and contents of

tourism development programs and projects. For example, tourism development projects might do well to include environmental safeguards from the very beginning. To maximize the tourism multiplier, tourism development projects could be accompanied by other programs designed to increase the capacity of the local economy to produce its own inputs into the tourism industry. Tourism manpower training programs could emphasize the training of women in skills beyond those they are traditionally expected to exhibit. Tourism promotions could be geared away from the sex-oriented markets that have been causing varying degrees of disorientation in the cultural values of the tourism communities.

All these policy directions are relevant if other tourism projects produce the same impact as Pagsanjan tourism. Whether they in fact do must be continually assessed. This study, it is hoped, has illustrated a feasible method for making such an assessment.

/mpv

ANNEX A

PAGSANJAN AREA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: THE PHILIPPINE TOURISM AUTHORITY'S ROLE

Donald Dumuk

The Philippine Tourism Authority: A Background

The Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA), a distinct and separate agency attached to the Ministry of Tourism (MOT), is the MOT's implementing arm for development. Thus, while the MOT takes on the policy-making, regulatory and promotional/marketing aspects of tourism, the PTA undertakes the physical development tasks.

The Authority's developmental responsibility covers both its own projects and those proposed by the private sector. P.D. 381 issued in January 1974 requires that tourism-oriented projects secure PTA approval prior to development; also, prior PTA approval is required before such projects could secure financing from any financial institution.

The PTA also administers the incentives granted to enterprises registered with the Authority under P.D. 535 (or the Tourism Incentives Program of 1974) and to investors in such enterprises. To be registrable under the said decree, the enterprises should be involved in priority projects (viz., hotels, resorts and land/water transport facilities) sited in priority areas as delineated in the Tourism Investment Priorities Plan (TIPP). The TIPP is a plan-document prepared by the MOT and the PTA in coordination with the National Economic and Development Authority delineating the priority geographical areas and priority activities eligible for registration under P.D. 535. In order to reflect changing market realities, the said plan is subject to annual review.

Furthermore, in line with its revised charter (P.D. 564), the Authority is tasked with the control and administration of well defined geographic areas with potential tourism value duly proclaimed by the President as tourist zones.

Focus on Pagsanjan Area Tourism Development

To be sure, Pagsanjan Falls is one of the country's major tourist attractions. However, in order to maintain and preserve the area's touristic appeal the activities and facilities around the vicinity of the falls and the rapids need to be controlled and regulated.

In such light, Pagsanjan Gorge National Park located in Cavinti, Laguna was declared by the President as a tourist zone (per Proclamation No. 155) issued 31 May 1976). Per the Proclamation, PTA is charged with the control and regulation of all activities and facilities within the zone, and may impose fees and licenses over said activities or for the facilities, which shall constitute a special fund for the development of the zone.

The PTA's jurisdictional ambit vis-a-vis the zone was later expanded to also cover the Pagsanjan River from the Falls downstream to the vicinity of Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel, including the river banks.

In line with the function of administering/controlling the Pagsanjan Gorge Tourist Zone, the PTA has been regulating banca riding activities (inter alia, licensing of boatmen, supervision in disciplining boatmen) and the construction of structures within the zone, clearing the zone of obnoxious and unsightly elements, undertaking other requisite zone-maintenance activities, etc.

To more effectively discharge its functions in the zone, the Authority constructed an administration complex which includes, among others, administration offices, a ticketing office, coffee shop, lockers/dressing rooms/showers/comfort rooms, an exhibit/display area, a guesthouse, and ample parking space.

The main rationale for the complex was the PTA's policy thrust of centralizing Pagsanjan boating operations with the end in view of standardizing rates, service-quality levels and giving more income to the boatmen. The countervailing power of the resort owners in concert with the boatmen under their control, however, has effectively checked up till now the centralization move. As such, the administration complex's utility to the Authority has proven to be substantially lower than expected.

In respect to the administration complex's commercially exploitable components, however, negotiations are currently under way with certain private entities in the tourism sector for their operation. (As a fundamental principle, the Authority should not compete with the private sector).

Prescinding from its regulatory role over the zone per Proclamation 1551, the PTA pursuant to P.D. 381 also regulates the development of tourism-oriented projects outside the zone and administers the P.D. 535 incentives to registered enterprises in the Pagsanjan area outside the zone (Pagsanjan Resort Hotel is the only PTA registered firm under P.D. 535 in the area).

It should be noted, however, that there are but a limited number of room accommodations in the area, most of which have been in existence even before the promulgation of P.D. 381. This only reflects the marketplace's realization that a Pagsanjan tour is mainly a day tripping experience. The occupancy rates of extant facilities with room accommodations show very low levels during weekdays, it is only on weekends that occupancy levels register upticks. The fundamental problem seems to be after shooting the rapids what else does one do in Pagsanjan?

In such light, the Authority foresees not too substantial an expansion of accommodational facilities in the area over the near and intermediate terms due to an expectable flaccidity in primary demand (*ceteris paribus*, of course). Expansion in the restaurant, shopping and other subsectors may ensue but market constraints would be formidable. At this point in time, it would seem that a wider choice-spectrum of day and nighttime activity may be more of a necessity than an increase in the capacity of existing facilities.

For its part, the Authority does not envision any major developmental undertaking in the Pagsanjan area over the near term.

Settlements Profile Form No. 78-003
MUNICIPALITY: PAGSANJAN

ANNEX B

PROVINCE: LAGUNA

REGION IV-A

	<u>EXISTING SITUATION</u> (as of 1975)		<u>PROJECTIONS</u>		<u>MINIMUM STANDARDS</u>
1. <u>PHYSICAL DATA BASE:</u>					
1.1 Total Land Area	2640 hectares		26.4 sq. km.		
2. <u>DEMOGRAPHIC DATA BASE:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
2.1 Total Population	16188	100.0	23925	100.0	
2.1.1 Urban Population	3621	22.4	7204	30.1	
2.1.2 Rural population	12567	77.6	16721	69.9	
2.2 Population by Broad age-groups					
2.2.1 0 to 4 yrs. old	6521	40.3		34.8	
2.2.2 15 to 64 yrs. old	9004	55.6		61.1	
2.2.3 65 yrs. old and over	663	4.1		4.1	
2.3 Population density (persons/ sq.km.)	613.2		906.3		233.4 (Average)
3. <u>FOOD SECTOR</u>					
3.1 Total arable land on farms (hectares)	595.9				
3.2 Number of persons per hectares of arable land on farms	27.2		40.1		8.2 (Average)
3.3 Number of large establishments engaged in food processing	0				
3.4 Number of large wholesale establishments	1				
4. <u>SHELTER SECTOR:</u>					
4.1 Households-to-dwelling unit ratio	1:1		1:1		1:1
4.2 Type of dwelling unit:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Elimination of Barong-Barongs</u>		
4.2.1 Single	2336	90.2			
4.2.3 Duplex	59	2.3			
4.2.3 Barong-Barong	145	5.6			
4.2.4 Other types	50	1.9			
4.2.5 TOTAL (All Types)	2590	100.0	6182	100.0	
4.3 Number of households	2620		6182		

PAGSANJAN, LAGUNA

EXISTING SITUATIONPROJECTIONSMINIMUM STANDARDS5. CLOTHING SECTOR:

5.1 Family expenditures on clothing (per cent of total expenditure)

6.9%

5.2 Family expenditures of clothing (average per family per year)

₱423.05

₱423.05

₱233.00

5.3 Number of large establishments engaged in textile manufacture

0

6. WATER SECTOR:

6.1 Available water supply (for domestic use) from local waterworks system (liters/per person/day)

227.6

350.0

350.0

6.2 Sources of domestic water supply:

1970
Number of
HouseholdsPer Cent

6.2.1 Piped water

1667

63.6

1667

27.0

6.2.2 Artesian well

242

9.2

6.2.3 Pump

240

9.2

6.2.4 Open well

174

6.7

4515

73.0

6.2.5 Spring

255

9.7

6.2.6 Rain water

0

0.0

6.2.7 Lake, rivers, streams

42

1.6

6.2.8 Total (all sources)

2620

100.0

6182

100.0

7. POWER SECTOR:

7.1 Available supply from local power plants (KWH/per person)

0.7

2.0

7.2 Sources of lighting (households)

1970
Number of
HouseholdsPer Cent

7.2.1 Electric

1631

64.2

6182

100.0

7.2.2 Kerosene

932

35.6

7.2.3 Oil

4

0.1

7.2.4 Others

3

0.1

7.2.5 Total (all sources)

2620

100.0

6182

100.0

PACSANJAN, LAGUNA

EXISTING SITUATIONPROJECTIONSMINIMUM STANDARDS8. LIVELIHOOD SECTOR:

8.1 Number of large establishments	7	
8.2 Number of farms (1971)	443	
8.3 Distribution of employment by major economic sectors (for the province)	1970 Per Cent	
8.3.1 Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	36.4	
8.3.2 Mining and quarrying	0.5	
8.3.3 Manufacturing	20.8	
8.3.4 Elec., gas and water	0.5	
8.3.5 Construction	4.8	
8.3.6 Commerce	12.5	
8.3.7 Transport, Communication and Storage	5.5	
8.3.8 Services	19.0	
8.3.9 Total (all sectors)	100.0	

9. EDUCATION SECTOR:

9.1 Number of schools by level: (1977)		
9.1.1 Elementary schools	8	8
9.1.2 Secondary schools	2	2
9.1.3 Tertiary schools	no data	0
9.2 School attendance by age-group:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
9.2.1 6-12 yrs. old	2147	58.5
9.2.2 13-16 yrs. old	962	26.2
9.2.3 17 yrs. old and over	560	15.3
9.2.4 Total (6 yrs. old and over)	3669	100.0

10. MEDICAL SERVICES SECTOR:

10.1 Number of hospitals	no data	1
10.2 Total bed capacity	no data	24
10.3 Number of nutrition centers	1	1
10.4 Number of community hospitals and health centers	no data	1

PAGSANJAN, LAGUNA

	<u>EXISTING SITUATION</u>	<u>PROJECTIONS</u>	<u>MINIMUM STANDARDS</u>
10.5 Composition of health personnel:	Number	Number	
	(1976)		
10.5.1 Physician	2	2	
10.5.2 Nurses	3	2	
10.5.3 Midwives	0	2	
10.5.4 Dentists	0	2	
10.6 Number of physician/10,000 population	1.2	1	1
10.7 Number of nurses/10,000 population	1.9	1	1
10.8 Number of hospital beds/1,000 population	no data	1	1
10.9 Number of midwives/10,000 population	0.0	1	1
10.10 Number of dentists/10,000 population	0.0	1	1
<u>11. SPORTS AND RECREATION SECTOR:</u>			
11.1 Number of large establishments engaged in sports and recreational activities	0		
11.2 Number of hotel rooms	117		
<u>12. MOBILITY SECTOR:</u>			
12.1 Communication Facilities			
12.1.1 Number of telephone connections	0	1 (toll)	
12.1.2 Number of telegraph office	1	1	
12.1.3 Number of telex office	0	0	
12.1.4 Number of post office	1	1	
12.1.5 Number of telephones/1,000 urban population	0	0	
12.2 Transportation facilities			
12.2.1 Barangay road kilometrage per hundred square kilometers of land (1977 provincial average)	125.1	125.1	120.0
12.2.2 Presence/absence of airports	absent	absent	
12.2.3 Type of ports	absent	absent	

AGSANJAN, LAGUNA

13. ECOLOGICAL BALANCE SECTOR:

13.1 Land use distribution

- 13.1.1 Settlements
- 13.1.2 Croplands
- 13.1.3 Pasture
- 13.1.4 Forest
- 13.1.5 Inland fisheries and
other uses

EXISTING SITUATION

Actual Land Use
(Relative Magnitudes)

limited
moderate
undetermined
none

undetermined

PROJECTIONS

Potential Land Use
(Relative Magnitude)

limited
limited
extensive
extensive

limited

MINIMUM STANDARDS

**13.2 Distribution of households by
type of toilet facilities:**

- 13.2.1 Flush water sealed
- 13.2.2 Antipolo/closed pit
- 13.2.3 Open pit
- 13.2.4 Public toilet
- 13.2.5 None
- 13.2.6 Total (all types)

1970	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
969	37.0
552	21.0
920	35.1
41	1.6
138	5.3
2620	100.0

<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1861	30.1
4321	69.9
6182	100.0

ANNEX C

PROJECT RAPIDS

Interview No. _____

Name of Respondent: _____

Address: _____

Relationship to HH Head: _____

MUNICIPALITY	TYPE OF RESPONDENT	TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD
Pagsanjan 1	Hotel/Restaurant	HH w/ a Hotel Restaurant
Cavinti 2	Employee	Employee
Sta. Cruz 3	Registered Boatman	HH w/ a Registered Boatman
	Unregistered Boatman	HH w/ an Unregistered Boatman
	Unregistered Boatman	HH w/ a Seller of Goods/ Services to a Hotel/ Restaurant
	Hotel/Restaurant Housewife	HH w/o any of the above
	HH Head if not 1-4 above	HH w/ combination of above

Name of Interviewer: _____ Presence of Others: _____ None ()
During the Interview: If yes, Specify Rel. to HH _____

Summary of Calls:

Date	TIME Start End	Result of Call
First Call		
Second Call		
Third Call		

OFFICE/FIELD CONTROL:

Observed by: _____ Date: _____
Spotchecked by: _____ Date: _____
Edited by: _____ Date: _____
Coded by: _____ Date: _____

COMMENTS:

Name of Barrio: _____

Type of Barrio: Urban 1 Rural 2

LOCATION OF SAMPLE HH. Along the river bank 1
Away from the river bank 2

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Presence of Electricity:

With electricity 1
Without electricity in energized area 2
Area is non-energized 3

Economic Class

A \$10,000/mo. 1
B 3,000-10,000/mo. 2
C 1,000-3,000/mo. 3
D 1,000-below 4

Home Ownership

Own house 1
Renting (P) 2
Neither own nor rent 3

Other Sources of Income:

Ownership of Home Lot

Own lot 1
Renting (P) 2
Neither own nor rent 3

Observe Cleanliness/Sanitation of Surroundings of House:

Facilities Found in the House

Salt set 1
Electric radio 2
TB: B & W 3
Color 4
Refrigerator 5
Radio (Battery) 6
Sewing Machine 7
LPG lantern 8
Camera 9

Poor smell
Backyard is used for piggery/poultry
Littered pieces of paper, empty cans and other household waste materials
Poor drainage causing pond to be muddy
Presence of swarms of flies
Scattered animal and/or human wastes

PROJECT RAPIDS

Good morning/afternoon. I am a researcher from ESIA/WID, a NEDA-sponsored project conducting a survey on tourism in your community. We are talking to some people here regarding their opinions on a variety of things.

Magandang umaga/hapon. Ako po ay isang researcher ng ESIA/WID, isang proyekto ng NEDA, na sa kasalukuyan po ay gumagawa ng survey tungkol sa turismo dito sa inyong lugar. Makikipag-usap po kami sa ilang mga nakatira dito tungkol sa kanilang mga palagay sa ibat-ibang bagay.

BLOCK I: PERCEPTION OF HOTEL IMPACT:

1. Have you seen/heard of any hotel or big restaurant in Pagsanjan or not?

Kakita n'yo na po ba, o may narinig na po ba kayo tungkol sa kahit anong hotel o malaking restawran sa Pagsanjan o wala pa?

2. ☐ IF YES: What hotel/big restaurant is this? What others?
Ano/Ano-ano pong hotel/malaking restawran ito? Ano po po?

- 3a. Have you or any member of this household ever gone to any of these hotels/ big restaurants or not?

Kayo po ba o sino mang miyembro ng pamilya ninyo na ito ay nakapunta na sa kahit alin sa mga hotel o malalaking restawran ito o hindi pa?

- 3.b ☐ IF YES: To what hotel/big restaurant did you or any member of your family go? Where else?

Saang hotel/malaking restawran po kayo o sino-mang miyembro ng pamilya ninyo na ito pumunta? Saan pa po?

GO TO
Q.4

Have seen/heard	1
Have not seen/heard	2

Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel	1
Rio Vista Lodge	2
Pagsanjan Lodge	3
Tropical Resort	4
	()
	()

GO TO
Q.4

Yes	1
No	2

Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel	1
Rio Vista Lodge	2
Pagsanjan Lodge	3
Tropical Resort	4
	()
	()

BLOCK I: PERCEPTION OF HOTEL IMPACT: (cont'd)

3c. Why did you or any member of this household go to this hotel/big restaurant? Why else?

Bakit po kayo o sino mang miyembro ng inyong pamilya pumunta sa hotel/malaking restawrang ito? Bakit pa po?

4. Have you seen/heard of tourists visiting the Pagsanjan Falls or not?

Makakita na po ba kayo ng mga turistang pumupunta sa Pagsanjan Falls o kaya narinig n'yo na po ba na ang Pagsanjan Falls ay pinupuntahan ng mga turista o hindi pa?

Have seen/heard 1

Have not seen/heard 2

5a. Have you or any member of this household ever gone to the falls or not?

Kayo po ba o sino mang miyembro ng pamamahay na ito ay nakapunta na sa "falls" o hindi pa?

Have gone 1

Have not gone 2

GO TO
Q.6

5b. ☐ IF YES: Why did you or any member of this household go to the falls? Why else?

Bakit po kayo o sino mang miyembro ng pamamahay na ito pumunta sa "Falls"? Bakit pa po?

6. Do you or any member of this household usually see tourists around your area or not?

Kayo po ba o sino mang miyembro ng pamamahay na ito ay madalas makakita ng mga turista dito sa inyong lugar o hindi?

Yes 1

No 2

7. Have you or any member of this household ever done business (like selling, guiding tourists, providing boat services, etc.) with tourists or not?

Kayo po ba o sino mang miyembro ng pamamahay na ito ay nagkaroon na ng pakikipag negosyo (hal. pagtitinda, paggigiya, pamamangka, etc.) sa mga turista o hindi pa?

Yes 1

No 2

BLOCK 1: PERCEPTION OF HOTEL IMPACT: (cont'd.)

8. I would like also to ask you if you have observed general improvement in the conditions of public utilities in your municipality since 1970 or not. Let's start with (public utility). Have you observed a general improvement in the conditions of (public utility) here in your municipality ten years ago or not?

Gusto ko rin pong itanong sa inyo kung may naaabserbahan kayong pangkalahatang kaunlaran sa kalagayan ng iba't-ibang kagamitang pampublike dito sa inyong lugar, mula pa noong 1970 o wala pa. Magsimula po tayo sa (public utility). May naaabserbahan po ba kayong pangkalahatang kaunlaran sa kalagayan ng (public utility) dito sa inyong lugar mula pa noong nakaraang sampung taon o wala pa?

IF YES:

9. Do you think this general improvements in the condition of (public utility) was a result of the development of Paganjan Falls tourism or not?

Sa palagay po ninyo, ang pangkalahatang kaunlaran sa kalagayan ng (public utility) dito sa inyong lugar ay resulta ng pagkakaliths ng turismo sa Paganjan Falls o hindi?

CHART 1-1 PERCEIVED IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Public Utilities	Q8			Q9		
	Improved	Not Improved	Don't Know	IF IMPROVED: Result of Paganjan Fall Tourism?		
				Yes	No	Don't Know
a. Roads (Kalsada)	1	2	3	1	2	3
b. Water supply facilities in household (Suplay ng tubig sa mga bahay)	1	2	3	1	2	3
c. Electricity (Elektrisidad/Kuryente)	1	2	3	1	2	3
d. Telecommunication services (Serbisyo gaya ng telegram at telepono)	1	2	3	1	2	3

BLOCK I: PERCEPTION OF HOTEL IMPACT: (con'td.)

10. Let's also talk about the environmental condition of the river here in your municipality. Would you say that your river was suitable for (activity) ten years ago or not?

Pag-usapan din po natin ang tungkol sa kalagayan ng ilog dito sa inyong lugar. Masasabi n'yo po bang ang inyong ilog ay angkop gamitin para sa (activity) may sampung taon na ngayon ang nakalipas o hindi?

11. Now about today, would you say that your river is suitable for (activity) or not?

Sa ngayon ngayon po, masasabi n'yo po bang ang inyong ilog ay angkop gamitin para sa (activity) o hindi?

	010 TEN YEARS AGO		011 AT PRESENT		
	Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable	Not Suitable	
a. Washing dishes (Panghuhugas ng mga pinggan at iba pang kagamitang pambahal)	1	2	1	2	
b. Bathing and swimming (Paliligo)	1	2	1	2	
c. Fishing (Pangingisda)	1	2	1	2	
12. Have you personally observed a general increase in the business activities and marketing transactions in this municipality ten years ago or not?				Yes	1
May nasobserbahan rin po ba kayong pangkalahatang pagdagat o pagdami ng mga gawaing pang negosyo dito sa inyong lugar may sampung taon na ngayon ang nakalipas o wala?			GO TO Q. 15	- No	2
				- DK	3
13. IF YES: What business activities and marketing transactions are these?				Wood Carvings	1
Ano-ano pong mga gawaing pang negosyo ang mga ito?				Woven Handicrafts	2
				Increased production of white cheese	3
				Shell Craft	4
					()
					()

BLOCK I: PERCEPTION OF HOTEL IMPACT: (con'td)

14. Do you personally think that the general increase in the business activities and marketing transactions in this municipality was a result of the development of the Pagsanjan Falls tourism or not?

Yes 1
No 2
DK 3

Sa tingin n'yo po ba, itong pagdagdag o pagdami ng mga gawaing pang negosyo dito sa inyong lugar ay resulta ng pagkakalikha ng turismo sa Pagsanjan Falls o hindi?

15. Do you personally think that in this municipality the prices of goods which are normally purchased by the people, e.g. fish, meat, dairy products, vegetables, fruits, etc., have gone up as a result of tourism or not?

Yes 1
No 2
DK 3

Sa palagay niyo po ba, ang pagtaas ng halaga ng mga biling kadalasang binibili ng mga tao hal., isda, karna, itlog, margarina, gulay, prutas, atbp., dito sa inyong lugar, ay resulta ng turismo sa Pagsanjan Falls o hindi?

16. Do you think that there is any improvement in the living standards of the people in this area as a result of tourism or not?

Yes 1
No 2
DK 3

Sa palagay n'yo po ba may pangkalahatang pag-unlad sa pamumuhay ng mga tao dito sa inyong lugar nang dahil sa turismo o wala?

17. Have you observed or heard of the presence of hospitality girls in places within the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area which are frequented by tourists or not?

Yes 1
No 2

May nacobserbahan obserbinig po ba kayong mga babae pangambahay-alihan o hospitality girls na pumapunta sa mga lugar na pinupuntahan ng mga turista dito sa loob ng Pagsanjan-Sta. Cruz-Cavinti o wala?

INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR EXISTANCE OF PROSTITUTION AMONG TOURIST WHO COME TO THE PAGSANJAN-STA. CRUZ-CAVINTI AREA

18. In your personal observation, do school children absent/skip from their classes in order to cater to tourists for economic or other gains or not?

Yes 1

Sa inyong personal na obserbasyon, may mga batang mag-aaral bang lumilihan o tumatakas sa kanilang klase upang magsagawa ng pagkakakitaan sa mga turista o wala.

GO TO Q. 21 -- No 2
-- DK 3

BLOCK I: PERCEPTION OF HOTEL IMPACT: (cont'd)

19. ☐ IF YES: In what ways do these absentee children earn from the tourists?

Sa mga anong paraan kumikita sa mga turista ang mga batang lumiliban/tumatakas sa kanilang klase?

Sell wood carvings obtained on consignment from	
Souvenir shops	1
Sell hats (somborong banig)	2
Sell raincoats ("Glad")	3
Sell shell crafts	4
Sell other handicrafts	5
Provide "payong" services to tourists during rainy days	6
	()
	()

20. How serious do you think this problem of school children absenting or skipping from their classes has become?

☐ SHOWCARD

Gaano pa kaya kaseryoso, sa palagay ninyo, ang problemaang ito tungkol sa mga batang lumiliban o tumatakas sa kanilang klase? Ito po ba ay nagiging talagang napakaseryoso, medyo seryoso, nakakaapekto ng marami-raning bata pero hindi pa rin magsasabing seryoso na, o walang dapat ikabahala?

Becoming very serious	1
Becoming moderately serious	2
Has affected a number of children but cannot be considered serious yet	3
Nothing to worry about at all	4

BLOCK I: PERCEPTION OF HOTEL IMPACT: (cont'd)

- 21a. In your personal observation, what does your municipal government/your barangay do for the cleanliness of the surroundings of your community?

Sa inyo pong personal na obserbasyon, ano po ang ginagawa ng inyong pamahalaang pambayan/ng inyong barangay para sa kalinisan ng kapaligiran ng inyong komunidad?

What municipal gov't. does: _____

What the barangay does: _____

- 21b. Do you or any member of this household participate in what the municipal government does for the cleanliness of your community or not?

Yes	1
No	2
Not applicable	3

Kayo po ba o sino mang miyembro ng pamamahay na ito ay sumasali sa mga gawaing pangkalinisang isinasagawa ng munisipyo o pamahalaang pambayan o hindi?

- 21c. Do you or any member of this household participate in what your barangay council does for the cleanliness of this community or not?

Yes	1
No	2
Not applicable	3

Kayo po ba o sino mang miyembro ng pamamahay na ito ay sumasali sa mga gawaing pangkalinisang isinasagawa ng inyong barangay o hindi?

BLOCK II: HOUSEHOLD AND MIGRATION DATA

Now, let us also talk about some things regarding this household.

Ngayon naman po, pag-usapan naman natin ang ilang bagay-bagay tungkol sa pamamahay na ito.

22. How many persons live in this household?

_____ persons

Ilang tao po ang nakatira dito sa pamamahay ninyo?

23. Please tell me the names of each person living in this household starting from the household head, the adult members of the family, the children and then going to the other people who live with you in your household.

Masari po lang sabihin ninyo ang mga pangalan ng bawat taong naninirahan sa pamamahay na ito simula sa padre de pamilya, mga miyembrong may apat nang gulang, mga bata, at pagkatapos ang mga iba pang taong kasama ninyong naninirahan dito.

RECORD INFORMATION ON CHART YY.1 (BY CHECKING ONLY) FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

24. How is (name) related to the household head?

Ano po ang relasyon ni (name) sa padre de pamilya?

25. If not obvious from name: Is (name) male or female?

Si (name) ba ay lalaki o babae?

26. What is (name)'s civil status?

Si (name) po ba ay hindi pa nag-asawa, may asawa at nanirahang kasama ng kanyang asawa, may-asawa pero hindi naninirahang kasama ng kanyang asawa pero hindi naman hiwalay sa kanyang asawa, may-asawa pero hiwalay sa kaniyang asawa, o balo?

IF EVER MARRIED, TICK-OFF HH MEMBER CODE NO.

BLOCK II: HOUSEHOLD AND MIGRATION DATA (cont'd)

27. What is the highest grade/year completed by (name)?

Ano po ang pinakamataas na gradong natapos ni (name)?

28. Is (name) still in school or not anymore?

Si (name) po ba ay nag-aaral pa o hindi na?

29. How old was (name) on his/her last birthday?

Ilang taong gulang na po si (name) noong huli niyang (kaarawan)?

FOR MEMBERS 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

30. Where was (name) born?

Saan po si (name) ipinanganak?

31. Is (name) working/engaged in any gainful activity (e.g. employment, business, service, etc.) at present or not?

Si (name) po ba ay may gawaing pinagkakakitaan (halimbawa: trabaho, business, paglilingkod o pagbibigay serbisyo at iba, atbp.) sa kasalukuyan o wala?

IF MEMBER IS EMPLOYED: ENCIRCLE THE MEMBER CODE NUMBER

FOR THOSE EMPLOYED ONLY:

32. Where was (name) residing prior to his/her present work/employment/gainful activity?

Saan po ba si (name) nakatira noong bago siya nagkaroon ng gawain niya sa kasalukuyan?

33. Was (name) gainfully employed in the past 12 months, (i.e., from November 1979 to October 1980) or not?

Si (name) po ba ay may gawaing pinagkakakitaan nitong nakaraang labindalawang buwan, mula noong Nobyembre 1979 hanggang Oktubre 1980 o wala?

NOTE: IF EVER MARRIED:
TICK-OFF (✓) HH
MEM. CODE NO.

CHART II.1: HOUSEHOLD RECORD

NOTE: IF EMPLOYED: ENCIRCLE
HH MEM. CODE NO.

HH MEM. CODE	Q.1 Name of HH Member	Q.2 ¹ Rel. to HH Head	Q.25 Sex		Q.26 ² Civil Status	Q.27 ³ Highest Ged./Year Completed	Q.28 In-sch?		Q.29 Age as of last Birthday	Q.30 ⁴ Where Born			Q.31 Working Now?		Q.32 FOR MEMBERS 10 YRS OLD+ IF YES: Where Residing Before Present Work?		Q.33 Employed in Past 12 Mos.	
			M	F			Yes	No		5	AB	AM	Yes	No	Barrio	Munici- pality	Yes	No
01			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
02			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
03			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
04			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
05			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
06			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
07			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
08			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
09			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
10			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2
11			1	2			1	2		1	2	3	1	2			1	2

1/Code for Q.24

Rel. to HH Head:

HH Head Himself (1) Grandfather/
Wife (2) Mother
Son/Daughter (3) Cousin
Father/mother (4) Friend
Brother/Sister (5) Boarder
In-laws (6) Househelp
Grandson/Daughter (7) _____

2/ Code for Q.26
Civil Status:

Single/Never Married 1
Married, Living with
Spouse 2
Married, Not Living
with Spouse but
not Separated 3
Married but separated
Widowed 4
5

3/ Code for Q.27
Highest Educational Attainment

No schooling 00 High Sch. I 08
Grade I 01 II 09
Grade II 02 III 10
Grade III 03 IV 11
Grade IV 04 College I 12
Grade V 05 II 13
Grade VI 06 III 14
Grade VII 07 IV 15
Post
Graduate 16

4/ Code for Q.30
Where born:

Same as Present
Residence (S) 1
Another Barangay
But Same Munici-
pality (AB) 2
Another Municipe-
lity (AM) 3

BLOCK III: MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND SEX ROLES

34. I would like to ask you also some information about your household members who are ever-married.
Let's start with (name).

Queto ko rin pong saluman ang ilang bagay-bagay tungkol sa mga may asawang miyembro ng inyong pamilya.
Magsalita po nayo kay (name).

REFER TO HH MEMBERS TICKED-OFF IN CHART II.1 (Q25)

How old was (name) when he/she got married?

Ilang taong gulang po si (name) noong siya ay nag-asawa?

35. How many children have been ever born alive to (name)?

Ilang bata ang binanganak na buhay ni (name)?

36. How many of (name)'s children are still alive?

Ilan sa mga anak ni (name) ang nabubuhay pa?

IF HH MEMBER IS 45 YEARS OLD +, GO TO Q38

37. Does (name) practice family planning or not?

Si (name) po ba ay sumasali sa "family planning" o hindi?

CHART III.1 MARRIAGE AND FAMILY DATA

HH Code No.	Q.34 Age at Marriage	Q.35 No. of Children Ever Born Alive	Q.36 No. of Children Still Alive	Q.37 If not over 45 years old Practice Family Planning	
				Yes	No
				1	2
				1	2
				1	2
				1	2
				1	2

BLOCK III: MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND SEX ROLES (cont'd)

38. If you had your way, how many children would you like to have/to have had?

Kung kayo ang masusunod, ilang anak ang gusto ninyo?

39. Which is more important to you: A good marriage or a successful career?

Alin po ang mas mahalaga sa inyo: Isang mahusay na buhay may-asawa o matagumpay na propesyon?

40. Are there some kinds of work/job that you feel women should not have?

Mayroon pa bang mga uri ng gawing panghanap-tabay na sa palagay ninyo ay hindi nararapat para sa mga babae?

41. ☐ IF YES: What are the kinds of work/job that you feel women should not have? What else?

Ano o ano-ano pong mga gawing panghanap-buhay ang sa palagay ninyo ay hindi nararapat para sa mga babae? Ano pa po?

42a. In this household, who are the persons who have a say regarding decisions on (area of decision-making)? Who else? ☐ GET RELATION TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Sa pamamahay ng ito, sino/sino-sino ang may mga maaasabi tungkol sa pagdedesisyon sa (area of decision-making)? Sino pa pa?

42b. Who usually has the final decision regarding (area of decision-making)?

Sa kadalasan, kanihong desisyon ang masusunod tungkol sa (area of decision-making)?

☐ GET RELATION TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Children

Good marriage 1

Successful career 2

Yes 1

☐ GO TO Q42a -- No

Hospitality girls 1
(Trabaho sa bahay
aliwan)

Work requiring
physical strength
of a man 1
(Mabibigat na
trabaho na para sa
mga lalaki lamang) 2

()
()

BLOCK III: MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND SEX ROLES (cont'd)

<u>Area of Decision-Making</u>	<u>Q. #2a WHO SAYS</u>							<u>Q. #2b</u>	
	<u>HH Head</u>	<u>Housewife</u>	<u>Sons/Daughters</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Brothers/Sisters</u>	<u>Grand Parents</u>	<u>Cousins/Relatives</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>FINAL SAY</u>
a. Budgeting household expenditures (Pagbabayad ng mga gastos sa loob ng pamilya)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
b. Choice of place where to reside (Pagpili ng lugar sa tirahan)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
c. Which political party to choose/ which candidate to vote for (Kung anong partido ang pipiliin/ kung siyang kandidat ang ibiboto)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
d. HH members' education (e.g. what school, where, what course etc.) (Pag-aaral ng mga karambahay, hal., among paaralan, saan, among kursong, atbp.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

BLOCK III: MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND SEX ROLES (cont'd)

43. Does the housewife have any share in the household income or not?

Ang maybahay po ba ay may kontribusyon sa kabuuang kinikita ng pamilya na ito o wala?

44. ☐ IF YES: What proportion of the household income is contributed by the housewife?

Anong porsiyento ng kabuuang kita ng pamilya ang naiibibigay na kontribusyon ng maybahay?

☐ IF HOUSEWIFE IS NOT WORKING, GO TO Q47.

- 45a. What is the household head's feelings about his wife's being a working woman? Does he strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or highly disagree with her being a working woman?

☐ SHOWCARD

Ano ang damdamin/opyon ng Mister tungkol sa pagkakaroon ng sariling hanapbuhay ng kanyang nisis? Siya ba ay talagang sumasang-ayon, sumasang-ayon, hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon, hindi sumasang-ayon, talagang hindi sumasang-ayon.

☐ IF HOUSEHOLD HAS NO SMALL CHILDREN, GO TO Q47.

45. How is/are your child/children taken care of when the housewife is at work?

Papauano pinangangalagaan ang inyong anak/mga anak kung ang maybahay ay nasa kanyang gawain/trabaho?

Yes 1

☐ GO TO Q47 -- No 2

Strongly agree 3
Agree 4
Neither agree nor disagree 3
Disagree 2
Strongly disagree 1

Left with HW's mother 1
Left with HW's sister 2
Left with HW's older children 3
Left with HW's older relatives 4
Left with HW's maid 5
Left with HW's neighbor 6

()

()

BLOCK IV: TOURISM LINKAGES AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS:

A. HH MEMBERS EMPLOYED:

47. REFER TO CHART II.1

IF THERE ARE NO EMPLOYED HH MEMBERS: GO TO Q.52

(CROSS CHECK)

IF THERE ARE EMPLOYED HH MEMBERS:

GIVE CODE NO. AND NAME OF EACH EMPLOYED HH MEMBER IN CHART II.1 AND TRANSFER THEM TO CHART IV.1a
BELOW. PROCEED WITH THE QUESTIONS BELOW.

Now, I would like to ask you some information about the occupation of your household members who are employed.

Ngayon naman po ay nais kong humingi ng mga impormasyon tungkol sa gawain ng panghanap-buhay ng inyong mga kasambahay na kasalukuyan ay may trabaho.

What is the occupation/gainful activity of (name) at present? What else?

Ano po ang trabaho/gawain ng panghanap-buhay ni (name) sa kasalukuyan? Ano po pa?

48. What is the status of employment of (name)? Is he/she:

Ano po ba ang katayuan sa trabaho ni (name)? Siya po ba ay may panatiling hanap-buhay regular na empleyado, casual, seasonal, por piraso o por kontrato?

Is he a:

Self-employed	(SE) 1
Regular Employee	(R) 2
Casual Employee	(C) 3
Seasonal Employee	(S) 4
Piece-Rate Employee	(PR) 5
Contractual	(CO) 6

RECORD ANSWER IN CHART IV.1a

A. HN MEMBERS EMPLOYED: (cont'd)

49. How is salary paid: daily, weekly, bi-monthly or some other way?

Papaano po ba si (name) hinsayaran, arawan, lingguhan, kinsens, buwanan o iba pa?

Daily (araban)	(D)	1
Weekly (linggahan)	(W)	2
Bi-Monthly (kineana)	(Bi)	3
Monthly (lunanan)	(M)	4

RECORD ANSWER IN CHART IV.18

50. With what institution or industry is (name)'s occupation connected?

Scang kanyanya o sa anong klasang industriya ang trabaho ni (name) konsektado?

51. Where is (name)'s place of work?

Soang luar si (name) ngitatobaho?

CHART IV. 1a: EMPLOYMENT DATA



Q. 42

0.49

Q. 50

Q. 59

[illegible]

BLOCK IV: TOURIST LINKAGES AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: (cont'd)

A. HH MEMBERS EMPLOYED: (cont'd)

52. How many months did (name) work in the past 12 months (i.e. from November 1979 to October 1980)?
Ilang buwang nagtrabaho si (name) sa loob ng nakaraang 12 buwan (simula noong Nobyembre 1979 hanggang Oktubre 1980)?
53. On the average, how many days in each month did (name) work in the past 12 months?
Sa kadalasan, ilang araw na loob ng isang buwan si (name) sumapadok sa kanyang trabaho noong nakaraang 12 buwan?
54. On the average, how many hours per day did (name) work in the past 12 months?
Sa kadalasan, ilang oras sa loob ng isang araw ang trabaho ni (name) noong nakaraang 12 buwan?
55. On the whole, how much did (name) earn in the past 12 months?
Sa kabuuan, magkano ang kita ni (name) sa loob ng nakaraang 12 buwan?
56. Did (name) receive payment from (employer/occupation) last month or not?
Si (name) po ba ay tumanggap ng bayad/sahod mula sa (employer/occupation) noong nakaraang buwan o hindi?
57. ☐ IF YES, how much did (name) receive from (employer/occupation) last month?
Magkano naman po ang tinanggap na bayad/sahod ni (name) mula (employer/occupation) noong nakaraang buwan?
58. What type of gainful activity/work/occupation did (name) engage in immediately prior to his present occupation?
Ano ang gawing pagkamatap-buhay ni (name) bago nitong kanyang kasalubuang hanap-buhay/trabaho?

BLOCK IV: TOURISM PACKAGES AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS:

A. MM MEMBERS EMPLOYED: (cont'd)

RECORD IN CHART IV. 1b

59. What was the average monthly remuneration received by (name) when he/she was working as (past gainful activity)?

Nga magkano naman po ang buwanang kita ni (name) noong siya ay nagtatrabaho bilang (past gainful activity)?

F	50 AND BELOW	
	51 - 100	
	101 - 150	
	151 - 200	04
	201 - 300	05
	301 - 400	06
	401 - 500	07
	501 - 600	08
	601 - 1000	09
	1000 AND OVER	10

RECORD ANSWER IN CHART IV. 1b

60. If (name) were not working as (occupation at present), what would be his occupation/gainful activity at present?

Kung si (name) ay hindi ngayon isang (occupation at present), ano po sana ang kanyang magiging hanap-buhay sa ngayon?

BLOC IV: TOURISM LINKAGES AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS:

A. HH MEMBERS EMPLOYED

CHART IV 1b: EMPLOYMENT DATA (cont'd)

	Q52	Q53	Q54	Q55	Q56	Q57	Q58	Q59	Q60
HH Member CODE NO.	No. of Months Worked	Ave. No. of Days Worked Per Mo.	Ave. No. of Hours Worked Per Day	Total Earnings in Past 12 mos.	Received Payment Last MO?	IF YES: How much? P	Immediately Preceding Occupation	Monthly Income (Past Job)	Possible Occupation If not Employed in Present Occupation
					Yes No			P	
					Yes No			P	
					Yes No			P	
					Yes No			P	
					Yes No			P	
					Yes No			P	

B. BOATMEN.

IF THERE ARE NO BOATMEN IN THE HH, GO TO Q65

IF THERE ARE BOATMEN, RECORD NAMES AND HH MEM. CODED NO. IN CHART IV.2

61. Is (name) a registered or an unregistered boatman?

Ang (name) po ba ni (name) ay rehistrado o hindi?

BLOCK IV: TOURISM LINKAGES AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS (cont'd)

B. BOATMEN: (cont'd)

62. Did (name) render boat services to any hotel here or to tourists last month or not?

Si (name)-po ba ay nag "service" sa kahit anong hotel dito o sa pasasangka ng mga turista noon nakaraang buwan or hindi?

IF YES:

63. To what hotel did (name) render boat services last month? What other hotels?

Sa anong hotel po si (name) nagbangkero noong nakaraang buwan? Sa anong hotel po po?

64. How much did (name) receive for his boat services to the (Name of Hotel) and/or to tourists last month?

Nagkano naman po ang tinanggap ni (name) mula sa (Name of Hotel) at/o sa mga turista bilang kabayaran sa "service" ng kanyang bangka noong nakaraang buwan?

CHART IV.2: BOAT SERVICE DATA

Code No.	Name of Boatman	Registered	Unregistered	Rendered Services last Month?		If yes: What Hotel/s Serviced last Month	Total earnings From Boat Services Last Month (P)
				Yes	No		
		1	2	1	2		
		1	2	1	2		
		1	2	1	2		
		1	2	1	2		
		1	2	1	2		

C. SELLERS OF GOODS/COMMODITIES:

65. Are there members of your household who sell/supply goods/commodities tourist or mass?

There are Member/s
Selling Goods to Tourist
No. Member/s - Goods
to tourist

BLOCK IV: TOURISM LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: (cont'd)

Mayroon po ba kayong miyembro ng inyong pamilya na nagtitinda o nag-
susuplay ng mga paninda sa mga turista o wala?

GO TO
Q.70

- No HH Member sells goods
to tourist

D. SELLERS OF GOODS/COMMODITIES:

66. Who among your household members sell/supply goods/commodities to tourists?

Siya-siya sa mga miyembro ng inyong pamilya ang nagtitinda o nagsusuplay ng mga paninda sa mga turista?

RECORD NAMES AND HH MEM. CODE NO. IN CHART IV.3

67. Did (name) sell/supply goods/commodities to tourists in the past 12 months (i.e., from November 1979-October 1980) or not?

Si (name) po ba ay nagtinda/nagsuplay ng mga paninda sa mga turista, noong nakaraang 12 buwan (mula noong Nobyembre 1979 hanggang Oktubre 1980) o hindi?

IF YES:

68. What goods/commodities did (name) sell/supply to tourists in the past 12 months? What else?

Anu-anong mga paninda ang nabenta o sinuplay ni (name) sa mga turista nitong nakaraang 12 buwan? Anu-ano pa po?

69a. Approximately, what was the total peso value of all the goods/commodities that (name) sold/supplied to tourists in the past 12 months?

Mga magkano po ang kabuuang halaga ng mga panindang nabenta o sinuplay ni (name) sa mga turista nitong nakaraang 12 buwan?

69b. Did (name) sell/supply good/commodities to tourists last month or not?

Si (name) po ba ay nagtinda/nagsuplay ng mga paninda sa mga turista nitong nakaraang buwan o hindi?

69c. IF YES: How much was the total peso value of the goods/commodities he sold/supplied to tourists last month?

Mga magkano naman po ang kabuuang halaga ng mga panindang nabenta o sinuplay ni (name) sa mga turista nitong nakaraang buwan?

BLOCK IV: TOURISM LINKAGES AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS (cont'd)

CHART IV.3: GOODS/COMMODITIES SOLD TO TOURISTS

Q.66		Q.67		Q.68	Q.69a	Q.69b		
HH MEM. CODE NO.	NAMES OF HH MEM. SELLING GOODS TO TOURISTS	SUPPLIED IN PAST 12 MONTHS?		COMMODITIES SUPPLIED TO TOURISTS IN PAST 12 MONTHS	TOTAL PESO VALUE OF GOODS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (P)	SUPPLIED LAST MO.? YES NO		IF YES, TOTAL PESO (P) VALUE OF GOODS SUPPLIED LAST MONTH
		YES	NO			YES	NO	
		1	2			1	2	
		1	2			1	2	
		1	2			1	2	
		1	2			1	2	
		1	2			1	2	
		1	2			1	2	
		1	2			1	2	
		1	2			1	2	
		1	2			1	2	

70. are there members of your household who sell/supply goods/commodities to any hotel, big restaurant or souvenir shop within the Pagsanjan-Sta. Cruz-Cavinti area or none?

There are HH members
selling

1

Nayroon po ba kayong miyembro ng inyong pamilya na nagtitinda o nagsasuplay ng mga paninda sa kasit among hotel, malaking restaurant o "souvenir shop" dito sa loob ng Pagsanjan-Sta. Cruz-Cavinti o wala?

GO TO Q76 No HH members selling

2

71. Who among your household members sell/supply goods/commodities to any of these hotels, big restaurant or souvenir shops?
Sino-sino po sa mga miyembro ng inyong pamilya ang nagtitinda o nagsusuplay ng mga paninda sa kahit alin sa mga hotel, malalaking restoran at "souvenir shops" na ito?

RECORD NAMES AND EX. REV. CODE NO. IN CHART IV.4

72. To what hotel, big restaurant or souvenir shop does (name) sell/supply goods/commodities? What else?
Ano pong hotel, malaking restoran o "souvenir shop" and tinutindahan o sinusuplayan ni (name)? Ano pa po?
73. Did (name) sell/supply goods/commodities to (name of hotel/restaurant/souvenir shop) in the last 12 months or not?

Si (name) po ba ay nagtinda/nagsuplay sa (name of hotel/restaurant/souvenir shop) nitong nakaraang 12 buwan o hindi?

IF YES:

74. What goods/commodities did (name) sell/supply to (name of hotel/restaurant/souvenir shop) in the past 12 months?
What else?

Anu-anong mga paninda ang naibenta o naisuplay ni (name) sa (name of hotel/restaurant/souvenir shop) nitong nakaraang 12 buwan? Ano-ano pa po?

75. Approximately, what was the total peso value of all the goods/commodities that (name) sold/supplied to (name of hotel/restaurant/souvenir shop) in the past 12 months?

Mga magkano namat po ang kabuuang halaga ng mga panindang naibenta o sinuplay ni (name) sa (name of hotel/restaurant/souvenir shop) nitong nakaraang 12 buwan?

BLOCK IV: TOURISM LINKAGES AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: (cont'd)

**CHART IV.4: GOODS/COMMODITIES SOLD TO HOTELS,
RESTAURANTS AND/OR SOUVENIR SHOPS**

HH SEM. CODE NO.	NAME OF HH MEMBERS SELLING COMMODITIES	NAME OF HOTEL/RESTAURANT/ SOUVENIR SHOP	SUPPLIED IN PAST 12 MOS.		IF YES: GOODS SUPPLIED IN PAST 12 MOS.	TOTAL ? VALUE
			Yes	No		
			Yes	No		
			Yes	No		
			Yes	No		
			Yes	No		
			Yes	No		
			Yes	No		

I. SUPPLIERS OF SERVICES

76. Does your household provide lodging accommodations to tourists or not?
Pinsunupahan n'yo po ba ang inyong bahay o mga silid ng inyong bahay sa
aga turista o hindi?

Yes 1
No 2

77. How many rooms do you let out to tourists?
Ilang silid/kwarto ang inyong pinsunupahan sa mga turista?

_____ ROOMS

78. How much do you charge per room?
Maghano ang singil ninyo sa bawat silid/kwarto?

? _____ PER ROOM

79. In the past 12 months, how many tourists have you accommodated?
Sa loob ng nakaraang 12 buwan, ilang turista lahat nanatray sa inyo?

SECTION IV. TOURIST LINKAGES AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS (cont'd)

I. SUPPLYING OF SERVICES: (cont'd)

75a. How many tourists did you accommodate last month?

Ilang turista lahat ang nanuluyan sa inyo nitong nakaraang buwan?

_____ tourist

79b. Approximately how much was your total earnings from the tourists you have accommodated last month (i.e. including lodging, beverages, meals and recreation)?

Y _____

80. Do you provide meals and beverages to tourists/your lodgers or not?

Kayo po ba ay nagbebenta rin ng pagkain at mga inumin para sa mga turista o hindi?

Yes

1

IF PROVIDE MEALS

GO TO B1C

No

2

81a. What meals do you provide?

Para sa anong oras ng pagkain ang inyong iniibabenta para sa mga turista?

Breakfast

1

Lunch

2

Dinner

3

Snacks

4

81b. Approximately, how much was your total earnings from the food and beverages you served to tourists last month?

Mga magkano naman po ang kabuuang kinita ninyo sa pagkain at inuming iniibabenta/naibenta ninyo sa mga turista nitong nakaraang buwan?

Y _____

81c. Do you provide transportation services to tourists or not?

Kayo po ba ay may pinaupatong sasakyan sa mga turista o wala?

Yes

1

IF PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

GO TO B2

No

2

81d. Approximately, how much was your total earnings from the transportation services you provided to tourists last month?

Mga magkano naman po ang kabuuang kinita ninyo sa pagpapalupa ng inyong sasakyan sa mga turista nitong nakaraang buwan?

Y _____

82. In what ways/other ways does your household benefit from tourism in terms of earning more income?

Sa ano/ano po pong ibang paraan kumikita sa turismo ang inyong pamamahay?

IF NONE: GO TO Q.83b

- 83a. IF HAVE OTHER WAYS OF EARNING FROM TOURISM: Approximately, how much was your hotel earnings from tourism through this/these other way/s last month?
- Mga magkano raman po ang kabuuang kinita ninyo sa turismo sa pamamagitan ng mga pamamaraang ito nitong nakaraang buwan?

Y _____

BLOCK V: INCOME, EXPENDITURES AND SAVINGS

A. EXPENDITURES

Now, let's talk about your household expenditures.

Ngayon po, pag-usap po naman natin ang tungkol sa inyong mga gastos sa loob ng inyong pamamahay.

- 83b. Approximately, how much is your average monthly electric bill?

Mga magkano po ang kadalasang ibinabayad ninyo sa elektrisidad/koryente sa loob ng isang buwan?

Y _____/month

84. About how much did you spend for food bought from within the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area last week?

Mga magkano raman po ang nagastos ninyo sa mga pagkaing binili ninyo sa loob ng Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz doong nakaraang linggo?

85. Do you buy food outside the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area or not?

Bumibili po ba kayo ng pagkain sa labas ng Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz o hindi?

GO TO Q.87

Yes 1
-- No 2

86. If YES: About how much did you spend for food bought from outside the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area last week?

Mga magkano po ang nagastos ninyo sa mga pagkaing binili ninyo sa labas ng Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz doong nakaraang linggo?

Y _____

87. During the past 12 months, how much was your total household's expenditure for clothing and other wear bought from the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area?

Nitong nakaraang 12 buwan, magkano naman po ang kabuuang nagastos ninyo para sa mga pananamit na binili ninyo sa loob ng Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz?

Y _____

88. Do you buy clothing and other wear outside the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area or not?

Bumibili ba kayo ng pananamit sa labas ng Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz o hindi?

GO TO Q.90

Yes 1
-- No 2

BLOCK V: INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND SAVINGS

(cont'd)

A. EXPENDITURES (cont'd)

89. **IF YES:** During the past 12 months, how much was your household's expenditure for clothing and other wear bought from outside the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area?

Kitong nakaraang 12 buwan, magkano naman po ang kabuuang nagastos ninyo para sa mga pananamit na binili ninyo sa labas ng Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz?

90. During the past 12 months, how much was your household's total expenditure for rent of house?

Kitong nakaraang 12 buwan, magkano naman po ang kabuuang ibinayad ninyong ups para sa inyong tirahan?

91. Did you or your household spend vacation outside your present residence during the past 12 months or not?

Kayo po ba o ang inyong pamamahay po ba ay nagbakasyon sa labas ng kasalukuyan ninyong bahay o hindi?

92. **IF YES:** During the past 12 months, how much was your household's expenditure for lodging away from home while on vacation elsewhere?

Magkano naman po ang kabuuang ibinayad ninyong ups/arkila sa tinuluyan ninyo noong kayo ay nagbakasyon?

93. During the past 12 months, how much was your household's expenditure for miscellaneous items (excluding food, lodging, clothing, electric bills and house rentals) bought from within the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area?

Kitong nakaraang 12 buwan, magkano naman po ang kabuuang ibinayad ninyo sa iba iba pang gastos ng inyong pamamahay (bukod sa pagkain, panunuluyan sa ibang lugar, bayad sa elektrisidad/koryente, at ups sa bahay) na inyong pinamili sa loob ng Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz?

94. Do you buy miscellaneous items outside the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area or not?

Bumibili ba layo ng iba pang mga bagay-bagay sa labas ng Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz o hindi?

	Yes	1
GO TO Q.92	No	2

	Yes	1
GO TO Q.96	No	2

BLOCK V: INCOME, EXPENDITURES AND SAVINGS (cont'd)

A. EXPENDITURES (cont'd)

95. **IF YES:** During the past 12 months, how much was your household's expenditure for miscellaneous items (excluding food, lodging, clothing, electric bills and house rentals) bought from outside the Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz area?

Nitong nakaraang 12 buwan, magkano naman po ang kabuuang ibinayad ninyo sa mga iba pang gas+ns ng inyong pamamahay (bukod sa pagkain, panunuluyan sa ibang lugar, bayad sa elektrisidad at upa sa bahay) na inyong pinamili sa labas ng Pagsanjan-Cavinti-Sta. Cruz?

B. SAVINGS

96. During the past 12 months, how much were you able to save out of your income?

Nitong nakaraang 12 buwan, magkano naman po ang naipon ninyo mula sa inyong kabuuang kinita?

C. INCOME

97. At present, what is the total annual income of your entire household?

SHOWCARD

Sa ngayon, magkano naman po ang kabuuang kinikita ng inyong pamamahay sa loob ng isang taon?

98. Ten years ago, what was the total annual income of your entire household?

Noong nakaraang sampung taon, magkano naman po ang kabuuang kinikita ng inyong pamamahay sa loob ng isang taon?

GO TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

Y 500 and below	1
500 - P1,000	2
1,001 - 1,500	3
1,501 - 2,000	4
2,001 - 3,000	5
3,001 - 5,000	6
5,001 and over	7

Y 500 and below	1
501 - P1,000	2
1,001 - 1,500	3
1,501 - 2,000	4
2,001 - 3,000	5
3,001 - 5,000	6
5,001 and over	7
Not applicable: (Household established less than 10 years ago)	8

ANNEX D

TABLE D-1. 1978 INTERINDUSTRY TRANSACTIONS TABLE, PHILIPPINES
(in million pesos, at producers prices)

SECTOR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sub- total	PCE	GCE	GDCI	E	Sub- total	TOTAL OUTPUT
1. Agriculture, fishery & forestry	1696.5	52.5	23105.0	4385.4	92.4	30.9	167.9	-	551.2	26.4		12110.0	19720.0	166.8	1580.7	1074.0	24546.2	56661.0
2. Mining & quarrying	15.5	101.0	53.2	1034.8	456.6	-	2.5	10.6	1.0	-		1739.4	60.0	3.0	94.0	1031.0	1230.6	4204.0
3. Food, beverage & tobacco Manufactures	1619.0	-	7001.0	1607.7	-	-	421.5	-	907.1	161.5		11099.0	30902.6	263.0	1593.6	6939.5	39779.0	51060.0
4. Other Manufactures	2237.4	717.6	1063.7	19146.5	6191.0	865.8	2862.9	1701.5	416.6	1064.2		34215.0	34772.3	4188.1	8716.7	6440.9	44718.0	80431.0
5. Construction	40.7	11.6	5.0	71.1	140.6	4.4	37.2	514.0	93.7	135.3		1860.4	98.0	486.8	15681.6	267.0	20730.6	21797.0
6. Utilities	18.2	20.6	67.2	485.5	23.7	208.7	55.8	731.7	274.2	503.7		2433.0	977.0	146.0	-	19.0	1144.0	3327.0
7. Wholesale & comm.	466.5	161.4	701.4	2789.6	430.7	104.1	1462.0	1040.0	131.5	560.1		8316.0	3136.1	519.0	1070.0	2784.7	7500.0	15924.0
8. Commerce	75.84	159.0	4359.5	4199.3	597.4	164.1	878.6	2380.4	464.4	499.0	6971.0	20540.3	12499.6	221.0	3880.0	4593.0	28173.5	40712.0
9. Hotels & Rest.	19.5	15.6	40.9	90.4	34.6	16.2	62.7	331.9	- 64.3	83.0		769.3	2462.0	652.0	-	1623.0	4743.7	5512.0
10. Business & Other Services	129.5	56.6	117.0	1053.3	325.5	80.4	209.6	907.1	185.2	666.2		3731.4	1576.1	9122.0	-	2335.5	17433.6	21163.0
11. National Industry																		0.0
Sub-Total	8954.5	1325.7	36697.7	34637.8	8292.3	1607.9	5562.7	8390.9	3159.2	3650.6	6071.0	118824.6	125601.6	16671.0	36623.2	31151.4	19534.7	310000.0
12. Imports	744.3	296.3	1831.0	13047.2	898.7	241.1	358.9	375.1	126.6	233.9		21067.0	530.5	49.0	4365.4	237.1	20364.0	6321.0
13. Compensation to Employees	10831.0	606.0	2425.0	7555.0	4990.0	308.0	3387.1	10544.0	915.7	22988.0		63341.0						68341.0
14. Indirect taxes	1600.0	570.0	1704.0	6230.0	1132.0	113.0	1260.9	3462.0	206.0	660.0		16446.9						16446.9
15. Less Subsidies	126533.0	2188.0	6810.0	16063.0	6483.0	1150.0	4048.6	26950.0	1104.8	4022.8	6071.0	100770.3						100770.3
Sub-Total	47710.5	3670.3	10070.0	6715.2	13506.7	1864.1	9861.3	40111.1	2325.0	7254.4	6071.0	119894.2	4336.5	451.0	12265.4	237.1	20840.0	210000.0
TOTAL INPUT	56665.0	4995.0	51081.0	60410.0	20997.0	3977.0	15044.0	6712.0	5377.0	2185.0	0.0	31936.0						31936.0

Source: International Development Research Center and Asian Institute of Tourism.

PCE: Private Consumption Expenditures
GCE: Government Current Expenditures
GDCI: Gross Domestic Capital Formation
E: Exports

TABLE D-2. MATRIX OF INPUT COEFFICIENTS

[illegible]

TABLE D-3

INDUSTRIES WITH ESTABLISHMENTS EXISTING IN PAGSANJAN
1978

Manufacturing
Utilities
Transportation and Communication
Commerce
Hotel and Restaurants
Business and other services

Source: 1978 NCSO Census of Establishments

TABLE D-4

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS OF LOCAL COEFFICIENTS

For the hotel and restaurant industry:

Since utilities exist in Pagsanjan and have a national I-O coefficient of .049746, this coefficient is adopted in the local matrix.

Since national sectors 1, 2, and 5 do not appear in the NCSO census of establishments for Pagsanjan, and have a combined national I-O coefficient of .118269, this ratio is added to the national imports coefficient of .022968, so that the import coefficient in the local matrix becomes .141237. National sectors 1, 2, and 5 disappear from the local matrix altogether.

ANNEX E

PROBLEMS AND PERCEIVED SOLUTIONS OF THE BOATMEN OF PAGSANJAN

by Edith Atienza

A dilemma faced (or that should be faced) by development planners is the resolution of the conflict between national and local or sectoral interest that usually crops up in development projects.

Working on the premise that the people most directly affected by changes instituted in development projects do not (or feel they do not) have access to the decision-making bodies in the resolution of problems which arise in connection with the development project, this researcher conducted exploratory interviews among the boatmen to elicit (1) what they feel are their problems in their occupation and (2) what they perceive to be the solutions to these problems.

Of the five hotels with which the boatmen are affiliated, only two have formal organizations of boatmen, one hotel having two competing associations, both of which haven't had an election for some time. Of the other three, one has a recognized though rather reluctant 'leader'.

The researcher interviewed each of the recognized leaders in the three hotels and one 'old' boatman from each of the other two hotels.

The six key informants were asked about what their group of boatmen felt were the boatmen's problems and what they thought could be the solution to these problems. The results, of course, can only be taken as indicative of the actual situation.

The Development Change

Prior to Proclamation No. 1551, the Pagsanjan tourist zone was under the supervision of the Parks and Wildlife Office of the Bureau of Forest Development. Boatmen could pick up passengers either at the hotels or along the road leading to Pagsanjan. In the former instance, the hotel fixed the rate of the ride; in the latter, the boatmen could charge any amount they wanted, depending on the generosity or gullibility, as the case may be of the tourists. The boatmen could have as many passengers as their boat could carry and whoever cornered a passenger first could take him on the banca. A ₱0.50 entrance fee to the Park area was paid for each boat per day, and the Parks and Wildlife Office was supposed to use that for maintenance of the area. The boatmen, however, formed work groups periodically to ensure the cleanliness of the area.

Annex E-2

With the entry of the PTA in 1976, boatripe fees were standardized. Tourists now pay ₱30.00 per person for two or three persons in a boat or ₱60.00 for a lone passenger. The PTA collects a fee of ₱1.00 per passenger, deducted from the ₱30.00 boatripe fee. License renewable yearly were required by the PTA of each boatmen and boat. The number of passengers allowed was limited to two. Three to a boat is allowed only when the three passengers are together and no other passenger could be found to share with the third in another boat, and if the water is not high. At first, picking up passengers along the road by boatmen independent of hotels was not banned, but reported complaints from tourists about overcharging by these boatmen prompted the banning of flagging down passengers in the streets. The independent boatmen were distributed among the hotels.

The rotation system wherein boats were numbered and took turns carrying passengers was introduced by the PTA to assure every boatmen of an equal chance of getting passengers and to minimize the jostling for passengers.

Maintenance of the tourist zone became strictly a PTA responsibility. A Park Administration Complex was built and staffed in Pagsanjan to take care of the actual supervision of the zone, while policies were determined by the PTA Board of Directors in Manila. Monitoring was assigned to the Public Beaches and Parks Division, which also acted as the clearing office for communications between the PTA and Pagsanjan.

Shortly after the PTA took over the supervision of the tourist area and started systematically collecting the ₱1.00 per passenger fee, the Pagsanjan municipal government and the Laguna provincial government each wanted to have their own share of ₱1.00 per passenger. The municipal government also collects fees from the boatmen in the form of police and medical clearances.

The system for collecting the various fees is thus: at a point along the river, the PTA stationed a watchman who noted the boatmen going to the falls. Unlicensed boatmen are blocked. Licensed boatmen affiliated with hotels take passengers with tickets bought from the hotel. These tickets are obtained by the hotel from the PTA. Usually at the end of the day, the boatman presents the ticket stub he got from the passenger to the hotel and the hotel pays him, deducting the hotel service fee (₱3.00 per passenger), the PTA fee, the municipal and provincial governments' shares, and the boatmen's association fees if they so request.

Problems and Solutions

The problem foremost on the boatmen's mind is the low volume of tourists. The martial law government's active promotion of tourism brought a tourist boom to Pagsanjan which peaked in 1979-80. This boom attracted many to become boatmen. Some who were taking care of farmland or "nangangalagaan" sold their rights to the position in order to buy a boat. (A boat today would cost around ₱2,000.00.) Migrants from poorer places like Bicol were attracted to Pagsanjan and either took over the farmlands left by locals or become boatmen themselves. In 1981, however, there was a visible slump in tourist arrivals in Pagsanjan. Since the boatmen don't know how to increase the volume of tourists, they are clamoring for an increase in the fee to offset the decline in their income. They also want a more strict application of licensing requirements in order to limit the number of boatmen.

Related to the income problem of the boatmen is their complaint about what they perceive as excessive deductions or excessive taxation. With two boatmen to a boat and normally two passengers to a boat, each boatman stands to earn from a ride thirty pesos minus three for the hotel, minus one for the PTA, minus one for the municipality and minus one for the province, or a total of twenty-four pesos. The six-peso deduction amounts to twenty per cent of the boatride fee. The boatmen feel that this is too onerous, considering that they also have to pay license for themselves and their boats.

The perceived solutions for the above are to remove the provincial share, or both the provincial and municipal shares. This is related to a complaint by the boatmen that the money deducted from them is not being spent the way they were promised it would. They complain that the municipality is not spending the money on beautification. (A prior talk by the researcher with the town's beautification committee head pre-confirmed this complaint as the committee raises its own funds.) The provincial government, on the other hand, promised to use twenty-five percent of the boatmen's contribution for an insurance fund for the boatmen, but this has not been forthcoming.

How exactly to achieve the perceived solution is still vague to the boatmen. Some are thinking of sending a petition, some hope it will reach the proper authorities by word of mouth. The problem appears to be that they are not sure who the proper authority. The meeting some three years ago where the PTA, the municipal government, the provincial government and the boatmen were represented in which the various deductions and proposed allocations of said deductions were verbally agreed upon was not followed up with any written documentation, according to the boatmen.

A third problem is the need for insurance. Some boatmen have SSS coverage which they worked out on their own, but this is not enough for

their needs. Accidents happen occasionally along the gorge, resulting in disability or even death. Some bereaved families have been able to get from ₱500.00 to ₱2,000.00 from the governor's office, but this is upon request and is not theirs as a matter of right. The perceived solution for this is the return of the contribution to the province and the use of the funds thus generated by the boatmen's associations to work out their own insurance schemes.

Other problems mentioned though not by all respondents are the need for security for the boats at night, and the need for an assured source of boats.

There is a need for security of the boats because there have been cases of theft. Aside from being expensive, the boats are also difficult to replace. Since the boats are hewn out of whole logs, the supply of boats is dependent on the supply of logs. At present boats are obtained from illegally logged wood. The element of risk makes it expensive.

The boatmen are thinking of petitioning the Bureau of Forest Development to give the Boatmen's association a small logging concession so that they can get their wood legally and make their own boats.

Some Tentative Conclusions

What emerged from the interviews was an apparent feeling by the boatmen of a lack of effective access to the agencies capable of providing solutions to their problems coupled with some uncertainty as to which agencies in the first place should be approached.

PTA involvement came during the martial law period, and the conduct of meetings with boatmen where PTA, municipal government, provincial government and military were always present contributed to the boatmen's view of the government as one whole entity to be reckoned with. In reality, however, despite the martial law situation, specific problems had to be addressed to specific offices.

With the lifting of martial law and the news of the return of the right to strike, some boatmen are exploring the possibilities of more active associations' involvement in boatmen's welfare, though there is a stated reluctance to be involved in month-long strikes like they used to have before martial law.

Although basically the boatmen benefitted from the government's promotion of tourism in Pagsanjan (particularly during the boom of '79-'80), the feeling of lack of effective access to decision-making bodies in the resolution of conflicts arising in connection with the development project still exists. Perhaps, in the same way/the necessity of building-in

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monitoring systems in development projects is being recognized, a need for building in feedback mechanisms between project planners/implementors and all affected sectors would also be seen.



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